Advertise in the "Times"

THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIV, No. 22 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Delia District Doubles Quota In Red Cross Drive

Latest reports of the progress of the drive for funds in support of the Canadian Red Cross in this district, indicate that a total of $817.20 has, so far, been received at headquarters.

The quota allotted to the Delia district was set at $400.00, and this objective was reached early in the campaign, some large subscriptions giving a big boost to the fund. These included a sum of $100.00 donated by Robt. Smythe, of Craigmyle; $86.87, proceeds of the Springwater Daylight Dance; and two sums of $75.90 and $74.27, representing commissions earned by canvassers for the recent Victory Loan and turned over to the Red Cross.

All returns are not yet in, some collectors having not reported, while, in addition, a substantial grant from Lambton Municipal Council is expected in the near future. When these subscriptions are received, the final accounting may result in Delia being found to have nearly tripled its allotment.

PROVIDE $1,000,000 FOR NEW HIGHWAYS

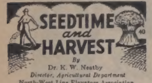
Providing for an expenditure of $1,000,000 on new construction of main and district highways in this province, estimates for the public works department were passed at the session of the Alberta legislature recently ended.

Officials of the Alberta Motor Association have expressed keen interest in the road building plans for this year, having urged on numerous occasions that road improvements should be made on a wide scale in this province, particularly in view of the fact that motor revenues collected by the government far exceed the outlay on roads.

Hon. W. A. Fallow, minister of public works, has stated that he will make a tour of the province, accompanied by departmental officials, to make a complete study of the road situation and decide upon the construction program for the season.

The government's program, however, would be affected by any federal restrictions that curtail any new road ventures that do not serve military requirements. There is no anticipation that federal restrictions would apply to ordinary maintenance.

Paving would not be affected by federal restrictions.



By
Dr. K. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

Emergency Change In Price Rates of Hog Grades

Like Easter bonnets, fashions in hogs change too. A little more weight and finish on the market hog is the order of the day. The recent announcement that the same price will be paid for B-3 hogs as lighter weights in the same grade category does not represent a radical change in the minds of Canadian Bacon Board officials. They have been urging heavier weights in order to make more certain that the 600,000,000 lb. British bacon contract will be fulfilled or exceeded. The change should be regarded as a temporary expedient rather than a permanent measure. The object is to get more pounds of bacon from the hogs marketed. Farmers are asked not to market a hog until it has reached at least 200 lbs. live weight. This should be good news for farmers. A little more finish can be put on their hogs with that extra barley they are planning to grow this year, without fear of a price discount on B-3 hogs weighing around 220 lbs. The change in price regulations does not apply to C-3 or D-3 grades.

There are six official carcass grades. These are "A," "B," "C," "D," "E" and Sows. "A's" are carcasses from top quality bacon hogs. The remaining grades decrease progressively in general quality.

	Carcass Weight Range		
Grade	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
"A"	140-170	—	—
"B"	135-175	125-134	176-185
"C"	135-175	120-134	176-185
"D"	135-175	120-134	176-185
"E"	Includes — unfinished, oily, rejected, condemned, physically injured, stags or ridlings.		
Sows	Includes all females that have raised one or more litters.		

Page 59 of the Producers Grading Guide, published by The North-West Line Elevators Association, describes and indicates the weight ranges for the hog grades. If you should not have a copy of this booklet which, incidentally, outlines the official grade descriptions for all prairie farm products, your local line elevator grain buyer will gladly secure one for you. — Contributed by T. B. Pickersgill.

4 Weeds to be Watched

Lethbridge Experimental Station
Weekly Letter.

In order to eradicate weeds it is necessary to know them. With this fact in mind it would not be amiss to describe four perennial weeds that are gaining more prominence in Alberta from year to year.

FIELD BINDWEED: This weed is sometimes known as wild or small morning glory, and often confused with its close relative, hedge bindweed.

Field bindweed has rather small arrow-shaped leaves, a white or pinkish bell shaped flower about one inch across, and has an extensive system of slender underground roots. It can be distinguished from hedge bindweed by two main features; the difference in size and colour of the flower, and the position of the bracts on the flowering stems. The flowers of field bindweed are smaller than those of hedge bindweed and generally have a tinge of colour. Hedge bindweed flowers are pure white. The flowering stems of hedge bindweed are clean, the bracts being large and clasping the base of the flower, while those of field bindweed are small and situated about half way up the stalks.

HOARY CRESS: There are three types of hoary cress or white top. These are distinguished by the shape of their pods, and their common names are descriptive of the pod shapes. They are: lens-podded, heart-podded, and globe-podded. The first two of these are sometimes referred to as broad-leaved hoary cress, while the last mentioned is often called narrow-leaved hoary cress. The young shoots of all varieties are a dull green and quite downy or hoary. The plants grow to a height of 6 to 18 inches and when in bloom are very showy with a mass of pure white flowers. Under some conditions, when in bloom, it closely resembles stinkweed, but can be distinguished easily by its underground running roots.

LEAFY SPURGE: Leafy spurge, while not widely spread in Alberta at the present time, is well established in certain localized areas.

It grows to a height of one to two feet or more, with upright stems, possessing numerous narrow leaves The leaves and stems, when broken, exude a milky white material much as the dandelion and sow thistle. The roots are extremely woody and covered with a reddish bark. The flowers proper are inconspicuous, but the broad, flat bracts surrounding the flowers are yellowish in colour, and so a patch of leafy spurge, when viewed from a distance appears to be covered with numerous yellow flowers

RUSSIAN KNAPWEED: Russian knapweed grows 1 to 2½ feet high or more, and is dull green in colour, due to white hairs present on stems and leaves. One of the distinguishing characters is the almost black, scale-like sheath of tissue surrounding the roots. The lower leaves are 3 to 4 inches long with cut-up margins, while the upper leaves are shorter and much narrower.

Knapweed has small purplish flowers which look not unlike those of Canada thistle, though they are a little smaller. The flower buds are similar in appearance to those of bachelor's-button, a close relative of Russian knapweed.

The fore-mentioned weeds are capable of causing very serious trouble, and can be costly to the farmers in loss of crops and added expense of control and eradication. The sooner an infestation is spotted and the work of eradication begun, the less damage will result.

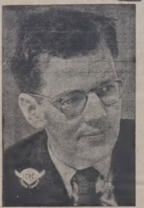
If any of these weeds are suspected to be on your farm, you would be well advised to make sure of their identity. The Weed Inspector in your district can identify these weeds for you, or you may send specimens to your nearest Experimental Station

Production of Creamery Butter

Production of creamery butter in Canada during April totalled 17,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 11 per cent from April, 1941. The only Canadian provinces in which there was no decrease in butter production were Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Wheat in store on May 15 totalled 114,822,647 bushels.

ANDREW COWAN



Andrew Cowan, formerly Talks Producer at CBC's Prairie Region headquarters in Winnipeg, whose transfer to Vancouver as Talks Producer for the Western Region was announced recently

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL PATRONAGE DIVIDEND

Cheques, covering a patronage dividend of ½c a bushel to Pool members who delivered wheat or coarse grains through Pool facilities during the crop years 1938-39 and 1939-40, will be issued during the month of July. The total payment will be in excess of $200,000.

Non-members of the Alberta Wheat Pool who delivered grain to Pool elevators in the years mentioned must become members before July 1st, 1942, in order to qualify for the dividend. The conditions requisite for membership are as follows:

1. The applicant must be a grower of grain as defined in Clause 1 on the form, "Application for Membership."

2. The applicant must have delivered at least 500 bushels of grain to Pool elevators since August 1st, 1935

3. The applicant must acquire ownership in elevator or commercial reserves, or both, in an amount of not less than $5.

4. Application for membership in proper form must be completed and accepted by the board of directors prior to July 1st, 1942.

Non-members should consult with their nearest Pool agent, who will be in a position to advise them regarding the acquisition of the necessary $5 worth of Pool reserves.

The decision to pay a patronage dividend was made at the annual meeting of the delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool last November. At the same time it was decided to redeem five per cent of all outstanding Pool reserves. This was done a few weeks ago, and over $400,000 was sent out in payment thereof.

EXTEND CAMPAIGN ATTRACT TOURISTS

Last year the tourist industry brought approximately $7,000,000 of business to this province. That was a cash business and it was not created on a competitive basis. This sum was new money left in Alberta and it helped to make business conditions better, either directly or indirectly.

In these times, when wartime conditions must be recognized, the importance of the tourist industry cannot be overlooked. It is something that should be encouraged to the utmost, because healthful recreation is essential in wartime.

Officials of the Alberta Motor Association stress the importance of attracting a larger number of tourists to Alberta.

A tourist visitor is a cash customer for the primary products of Alberta. He makes these purchases in considerable volume, buys motor fuel on which he pays gasoline tax, and in varied ways is an Alberta taxpayer, either directly or indirectly.

Thus the farmer has a vital interest in the tourist industry. It is apparent that tourism has a direct economic relation to agriculture.

The benefits of the industry will be seen in a number of ways. When numerous sportsmen such as bird hunters come to Alberta, they have to make an outlay that amounts in the aggregate to a big sum for hotel expenses, supplies, and other items.

Alberta needs more tourists, more hunters, more cash business.

Immigration Into Canada

Immigration to Canada during the year ended last March totalled 8,865 people, 6,311 of whom came from the United States and 2,182 from the United Kingdom. This is the smallest annual immigration in many years. The largest immigration into Canada was in 1913, when the total was 382,841.

School Banquet

On the afternoon of May 8th the pupils of the Delia Intermediate Schoolroom paid respect to their mothers in the form of a banquet, preceded by a short programme.

Seated at tables, brightly decorated in pink and white, centered with artificial water lilies of same colors were twenty-six mothers and thirty-five pupils. Attractive place cards aided the mothers in locating their places of honor.

One of the school basements was soon turned into a suitable banquet room by the enthusiastic co-operation of grades five and six girls. The walls were attractively decorated with pictures in the forms of a profile of Mother; and a colorful drawing of Mother, and her children; these being well balanced by pink and white streamers.

The toast, "to the Mothers," was proposed by Elaine Moore, and replied to by Mrs. B. M. Milne. The toast to the King and Queen was proposed by Phyllis Long, followed by the singing of "God Save the King," so ending the afternoon dedication to "Our Mothers."—COR.

No Rides On Trucks

Attention of all truck owners and drivers is called by Mr. Walter S. Campbell, Regional Representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, to the new regulations forbidding truck drivers to carry passengers, unless in possession of a permit to do so. This applies even to employees of the truck owner, members of his family, or persons carried free.

Exception only is made when livestock is being carried, when owners of the livestock may be carried in the cab.

Persons requiring permits must apply to the Regional Director of Transport, Williamson Building, Edmonton, giving name of the owner, make, model, type, serial number and license number of the truck, and full particulars of what the permit is required to cover.

The permit system is part of the plan to conserve gasoline and rubber for military needs by limiting non-essential motor travel.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 28, 29, and 30. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

Thursday, May 28

6:05 p.m.	Penny's Diary.
7:00 "	Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
9:30 "	BBC News Reel.
10:00 "	Drama.
10:30 "	Britain Speaks.
11:00 "	CBC News.

Friday, May 29

6:05 p.m.	Woodhouse and Hawkins.
7:00 "	Waltz Time.
7:30 "	Canadian Theatre of the Air.
8:00 "	BBC National News.
9:00 "	Recital.
10:00 "	Drama—War in the Pacific.
10:30 "	World Affairs.
11:15 "	Musical Mirror.

Saturday, May 30

6:05 p.m.	With the Troops in Britain.
7:30 "	Drama.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:30 "	Stag Party.
9:00 "	Wings Abroad.
9:15 "	Britain Speaks.
9:30 "	BBC Radio News Reel.
10:00 "	Musical Interlude.
10:30 "	Dances of the Nations.
11:00 "	CBC News.

Appoints New President to the University of Alberta

EDMONTON, May 20.—Appointment of Dr. Robert Newton, B.S.A., M. Sc., Ph. D., D. Sc., to the presidency of the University of Alberta, was announced this week by Premier Aberhart. The new president has been engaged in an acting capacity since the resignation of Dr. W. A. R. Kerr last August. Dr. Newton is 53, a native of Montreal. He was a captain in the Canadian Field Artillery in Great War 1, won the Military Cross for gallantry in action. In 1919 he became assistant professor of the field husbandry branch, in 1924 became professor of bio-chemistry and head of the field crops department. In 1932 he was appointed director of the biology and agricultural research division of the National Research Council. The new president is noted as a forward thinking educationist whose influence will be manifest in Alberta matters.

NATIONAL WAR DRIVE
CANADIAN RED CROSS
THE NEED IS URGENT—DIG IN AND GIVE

Red Cross Meets Continuing Needs of Home Fronts

Great as are the demands of war, Canadians still need the services of the Canadian Red Cross on the home front. Outpost hospitals across Canada's northern frontier must be maintained and travelling medical and dental clinics must still visit thousands of settlers in sparsely settled regions. The "Good Citizenship" program of the Junior Red Cross with its 900,000 members in high schools and secondary schools must go on.

While emphasis in Red Cross work at this time is on service to the men of Canada's armed forces and the relief of civilians and refugees in distress overseas, the peace-time activities of the organization are so vital that they must be continued. There are, for example, the increasing number of First Aid posts along the main-travelled highways of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia which are saving many lives that would otherwise be lost through automobile accidents. There are the thousands of visits made and services rendered to the soldiers of the present and the last war who are confined to military hospitals.

Classes in home nursing and first aid and nutrition are training thousands of women, many of whom can use their new-found knowledge to advantage in war activities. In the 54 Red Cross outpost hospitals 42,236 patients were treated last year and another 42,012 patients were treated in travelling clinics. The Seaport Nursery at Halifax aided over 1,800 adults and children who arrived in Canada in 1941, while the Junior Red Cross Crippled Children's Fund provided medical care for 1,544 handicapped children.

These, a few of the peace-time activities of the Red Cross, must be continued even in time of war. In asking the Canadian people to give $9,000,000 that its work may be carried on during the next year, the Red Cross has made provision for continuation of its vital home services as well as the services arising our of the war.

"Hitler's not going to teach my children!"

"I've read how Hitler starts training his killers when they're toddlers. So I reckon it's up to me and every other Canadian mother to train our children to realize that they've got to pay for their freedom!"

"That's why I see to it that all my children buy War Savings Stamps *every week*. I tell them what freedom means—what the grown-ups are fighting for—that it's for them! So they've got to give up something too—and the money—$5.00 back for every $4.00 saved now—will come in mighty handy—when they start out on their own!"

Buy War Savings Stamps from banks, post offices, druggists, grocers and other retail stores.

Saving is Serving

National War Finance Committee.

7-S

Honey Production

The honey production in Canada in 1941 totalled 27,472,100 pounds, worth $3,151,200. In Alberta honey production totalled 3,120,000 pounds, worth $374,400. The average price in this province was 12c a pound.

Set tentatively for commencement on May 10, talks between Alberta government officials and representatives of the bondholders body will bring the question of refunding to the fore once again. It was reported that satisfactory progress was made at the initial talks, and it is anticipated that the committee will make further headway on resumption

YES

CANADA'S NEW FIGHTING ARMY NEEDS MEN!

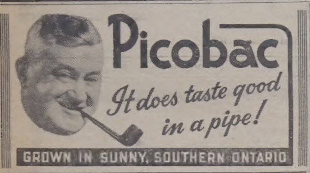
CANADA has a new army, built to a design which has added the hitting power of the tank and the speed of the latest in Mechanized Equipment . . . There is a place for every fit man between the ages of 18 and 45 in this modern Mechanized CANADIAN ARMY.

FOR FULL INFORMATION SEE:

H. F. CROSWELLER or J. McKIBBEN
MEMBERS OF THE
DELIA
Civilian Recruiting Advisory Council

Friendly advice and full information will be given on the various branches of the service by any CIVILIAN RECRUITING ADVISOR . . . Choose the branch of the service you desire and . . .

Enlist Now!


Picobac
It does taste good in a pipe!
GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

The Future Of Canada

THE AREA comprising the Dominion of Canada occupies the largest part of the North American continent. Stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of some three thousand miles, it extends northward about the same distance. It is true that great areas in the northern part of Canada lie far north of the temperate zone, and might be considered by many as of questionable importance or value. It should be said, however, that the potential wealth of much of our northern hinterland has only in comparatively recent years been properly realized and appreciated. As a result of exploration work, rich mineral fields have been located, and mining operations carried on close to the Arctic circle. The aeroplane has been an important factor in annihilating the vast distances, and it has been through this agency that much of the development work has been accomplished.

* * * * *

We Should Take Stock

Geographically speaking, Canada is a wide domain, but it is unfortunately only sparsely populated. The density of population is estimated at less than three people per square mile, and the increase is not a matter of congratulation. The census of 1931 gave the population as 10,376,786, while in 1941 it is shown as 11,419,896, an increase which is less than one-third of the two previous decennial periods. A falling off of immigration has been a factor, while emigration to the United States and elsewhere has robbed Canada of many useful citizens. The so-called "Have Not" countries of Europe and Asia have long been casting covetous eyes on Canada, knowing full well our wealth of untapped natural resources, and the room for expansion. It would seem that the time is ripe for the people of Canada to take stock of the situation, and to adopt measures to make better use of the heritage which is ours.

* * * * *

Room For Expansion

During the greater part of the last decade, Canada has been suffering in common with most countries from the effects of the depression. The markets for Canadian wheat and other agricultural products have been seriously affected, and unemployment has been a problem. With the impact of war, however, the picture has been considerably changed, and it is generally believed that we shall enter a new era of prosperity. It is not only that the war has given an impetus to business, but it is found that we can fabricate many articles that were heretofore imported. The war has also been the direct cause of the discovery of many minerals that formerly came from abroad, and in other ways we have learned to be more self-supporting. It has been clearly shown that Canada has possibilities of expansion, perhaps greater than any other country. We have in our almost unlimited natural resources everything that is necessary for the building of a great nation. Canada needs men of initiative and driving force and vision to take full advantage of the opportunities which open before us. We need to develop a national consciousness, sure in our confidence of the future of Canada, and to strive in every way to be worthy of our position as the senior Dominion under the British Crown.

Increased Production

Check Home Work Methods For Energy Conservation

These days when conservation of labor is so important, home and farm workers might well take a leaf from the book of efficiency experts in industry whose sole job is to see that there is no waste of time or energy in the interest of increased production.

In a hundred small ways the worker can improve his methods with an eye to turning salvaged energy in other useful channels. Here are a few suggestions. Have all working surfaces at a comfortable height so as to avoid stooping or stretching, and keep frequently used articles easily accessible. Keep knives, scissors and choppers well sharpened.

Fix doors, windows or drawers that stick; and latches, knobs, handles or hinges that have become loose. Cut down on accidents by immediate repair of loose or broken steps on ladders or stairs.

Keep cleaning cloths, cleansers and polishes in a basket that can be easily moved from room to room on cleaning day. Equip the kitchen with large, inexpensive trays to save steps when setting the table, baking and preserving.

Strategy is something you plan to do to the other fellow and tactics are what you do in a hurry after you discover your strategy hasn't clicked.

NAME ODDITIES

Hitler and Churchill are on speaking terms—at the ordnance training school in Aberdeen, Md., Churchill is a lieutenant and Hitler a corporal. Other name oddities at the school are Berlin, Wilson, Long and Short, Lyttle and Stoudt and Hart, Hand and Thumm.

WATERLOO BRIDGE

The new Waterloo Bridge, which went on building in the heart of London in defiance of the blitz, will be opened for traffic in September. The structure was hit three times with bombs.

Pertaining to careless conversation, let's remember that even though a face might launch a thousand ships, a loose tongue can sink them.

"Cleopatra's Needles" are Egyptian obelisks, one of which is in New York and another in London.

WHY HAVE SORE FEET?
JUST RUB IN
MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT
35¢
119

A Tribute To Britain

Heroic Stand For World Freedom Offsets Any Past Faults

Hon. Angus Macdonald, Navy Minister, speaking in the House of Commons, said:

"Admitting errors and recognizing faults I take my stand from the words of the Greek statesman spoken 2,500 years ago:

"'For even when life's previous record shows faults and failures, it is just to weigh the last brave hour of devotion against them all.'

"Against all the mistakes, all the injustices and all the faults of their country's past, I set the heroic stand of the British people in these times for world freedom and justice and order and decency, and I await with confidence the tilt of the scale."

Reached Port Safely

Ship Sails Two Thousands Miles Without A Rudder

A British troopship, after being torpedoed astern, steamed 2,000 miles without a rudder before reaching port safely. An Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says that the spoils of victory in this battle in the Atlantic included 41 members of a U-boat and a proud but battered British liner which, after being patched up in a neutral port, is now safely anchored in an Empire haven. The whole journey was an epic of co-operation between the escort ships and a rudderless liner steered alone by her propellers. Long-range flying-boats aided the escort and scouted against air or sea attack.—London Times.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

POWER

Power without justice is soon questioned. Justice and power must therefore be brought together, so that whatever is just may be powerful, and whatever is powerful may be just.—Pascal.

Power is so characteristically calm, that calmness in itself has the aspect of power, and forbearance implies strength.—Bulwer-Lytton.

There is but one real attraction, that of Spirit. The pointing of the needle to the pole symbolizes this all-embracing power or the attraction of God, divine Mind.—Mary Baker Eddy.

It is a strange desire, to seek power, and to lose liberty; or to seek power over others, and to lose power over a man's self.—Francis Bacon.

I have never been able to conceive how any rational being could propose happiness to himself from the exercise of power over others.—Thomas Jefferson.

Since nothing is settled until it is settled right, no matter how unlimited power a man may have, unless he exercise it fairly and justly his actions will return to plague him. —Frank A. Vanderlip.

What They Overlooked

U.S. Government In Rationing Sugar Forgot One Question

The questions Americans have to answer in registering for sugar have puzzled some of them, says the Christian Science Monitor. It was easy to see why a few items of identification were needed. But those queries about weight and height? Was the Government trying to get a line on capacity? Would Johnny eat or get more sugar if he were three feet or six feet, and weighed twenty or two hundred?

There is a celebrated French restaurant in New Orleans whose proprietor is reputed to measure his patrons for their meals. He chats with them as they come in, discovers what he thinks they should have, and orders it. He tailors each meal to fit.

It would be difficult of course to measure 130,000,000 people for their sugar ration. Unfortunately, in addition to height and weight, would not one further bit of statistical information be required—width? The length-around gets into the confidential. Officialdom demands such things as length of years at the slightest opportunity, and annually delves into the money one has acquired during the last twelvemonth. But government has yet to venture to quiz the menfolk on how many inches around the vest.

Owe Freedom To Britain

India Would Be Slave Country Under Japanese Rule

Pearl S. Buck, in the Christian Science Monitor Weekly, says:

Such men as Gandhi and Nehru would not be alive today had Japan been the ruler of India instead of England. The proof of this as a fact is to be found in Korea, where Japan does rule and where no nationalist leader has continued.

The true greatness of Britain lies in the fact that though the strongest imperialism of our times has been British, yet that imperialism has nevertheless allowed freedom as a principle still to exist. Under British rule, India has developed as a nation asking today for independence. Under Japanese rule India would have sunk into a state of utter subjection.

Ersatz Rubber

Virginia Dentist Claims He Has Substitute Which Is Good

A West Virginia dentist, it developed, is the inventor who has excited U.S. government experts by declaring that he can make a rubber substitute from natural gas, coal, wood and grain.

Dr. Glenn L. Casto, Spencer, W. Va., who talked with reporters, was modest about his product. He said it was no "cure-all" for the present lack of natural rubber, but declared it had been used:

To make a new automobile tire which already has run 4 300 miles and is continuing to give good service.

To retread a tire which was run 10,000 miles and, when removed for examination, was found to have one-third the tread remaining.

USE REMOTE CONTROL

Remote control is used in a Canadian explosives plant to bundle and tie cordite, the quick-firing propellent for heavy guns. Two former paper machines perform these operations.

First trans-Atlantic navigation by steam was accomplished in 1838.

The length of the Egyptian coast line is 1,300 geographical miles.

SHOOTS BEAR

Mrs. Isabel Gray, 65, of Marmora, Ont., sat alone in the barnyard night after night, waiting for the big black bear that had killed one of her sheep. Five nights in a row, the 95-pound woman waited for the bear until almost dawn. On the sixth night, it approached within 20 yards of where she stood, shotgun ready, before she pulled the trigger. She didn't miss. She couldn't miss and still be alive to shear the sheep and look after her home as she is today. Mrs. Gray killed the bear, estimated as weighing at least 250 pounds, right through the head.

Doing Good Job

Postwoman In London Has Also Helped In Rescue Work

This is Mrs. F. E. Ross' second term as a wartime temporary postwoman in London. She held the same job in the first Great War and during the blitz on Britain last year was commended when, after rescuing two women and three children and tending wounded during an all-night raid, she reported for work just after daylight and started out on her letter-delivering rounds.

AIR TRAINING PLAN

LIST OF GRADUATES

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dafoe, Sask., (Air Observers)—
LAC L. J. Boyes, Domremy, Sask.
LAC O. J. Broughton, Meeting Creek, Alta.
LAC G. F. Cornwell, Watrous, Sask.
LAC H. Gulbras, Irma, Alta.
LAC W. J. Harvey, Bruno, Sask.
LAC W. G. Lake, Luseland, Sask.
LAC W. R. Smith, Elbow, Sask.
LAC A. H. Wilson, Redwater, Alta.

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dafoe, Sask., (Air Gunners)—
LAC A. J. Broemeling, Cadogan, Alta.
LAC W. W. Duncan, Avebury, Sask.
LAC A. S. Lashinski, Bienfait, Sask.
LAC W. A. Martin, McTaggart, Sask.
LAC H. J. Potts, Tisdale, Sask.
LAC M. E. Putnam, Watson, Sask.
LAC H. J. Wood, R.R. No. 1, Carmel, Sask.
LAC J. S. Yurkowski, Lanigan, Sask.

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Man., (Air Observers)—
Sgt. G. W. Lineham, Okotoks, Alta.
Sgt. J. A. Pollock, McConnell, Man.
Sgt. E. A. Walters, Veregin, Sask.

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson Man., (Air Gunners)—
Sgt. W. E. Ashford, Watson, Sask.
Sgt. W. W. Cameron, Evarts, Alta.
Sgt. D. A. Fraser, Pilot Mound, Man.
Sgt. J. C. Frizzell, Red Deer, Alta.
Sgt. M. G. H. Hofford, Togo, Sask.
Sgt. D. M. McMurchy, Reston, Man.
Sgt. H. J. Vincent, Canora, Sask.

The railway bug, a tropical insect, is so called because of a red light on its head.

FILL UP THE COOKIE JAR WITH BRAN GOODIES

Thrifty housewives needn't feel guilty when they fill up the cookie jar with these bran goodies. Made with All-Bran and prunes, they're rich in iron and other food essentials. Moreover, they're economical! And they do add that touch of sweet that finishes a meal in a way that satisfies. The recipes follow:

All-Bran Prune Bars

⅓ cup milk
½ cup All-Bran
¼ cup butter or margarine
⅔ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup chopped cooked prunes

Pour milk over All-Bran and allow to soak for about 10 minutes. Blend butter and sugar together thoroughly, add egg and beat until mixture is light and fluffy. Stir in soaked All-Bran. Sift flour with baking powder and spices; mix with chopped prunes and add to first mixture. Spread in greased cake pan and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 35 minutes. Yield: 18 bars 1¼ x 2¾ (8 x 8 inch pan).

All-Bran Prune Nuggets

2 eggs
¾ cup honey
¼ cup prune juice
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon ground cloves
1 cup All-Bran
1¾ cup chopped cooked prunes
¾ cup chopped dates
½ cup chopped nut meats
⅔ cup melted shortening

Beat eggs; add sugar and prune juice. Sift flour with baking powder, salt and cloves; add to first mixture. Add All-Bran, fruit, nut meats and melted shortening. Mix and drop by heaping teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.) about 10 minutes. Yield: Four dozen cookies (2¼ inches in diameter).

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

Last night I heard a radio programme in which a Regimental Sergeant-Major was quizzed in front of a couple of thousand soldiers. It was well done, so well in fact that the R.S.M. had to ask the announcer to repeat something he had said. That was the announcer's meat. "What would you say," he questioned, "if one of those boys out there held up a parade to ask you to repeat the command you had just given?"

The Sergeant-Major was nonplussed. He didn't know what he would say. Then he recovered, "I don't think I'd better tell you on a national network," he quipped.

I have heard a sergeant-major being righteously indignant. And I have heard the troops being righteously—or almost righteously-indignant at the sergeant-major. It is an interesting pastime.

But it doesn't do much good!

Righteous indignation can do a lot of good. And it should do a lot of good. In fact it must do a lot of good if we are going to get anywhere in this job of work.

At the moment I am bubbling over with it and the subject is golf clubs. I don't mean the kind of club that would come in very handy for a member of one of our commandos, I mean the kind that will come in far too handy as emergency landing grounds for enemy aircraft.

There is altogether too much of the "It can't happen here" mentality amongst some of the solid—I almost said stolid—citizens who support our best and most expensive golf and country clubs.

Why should a man who is too old to fight, or a woman for that matter, burn up God's good air chasing a golf ball across fairways which are an open invitation to an enemy aircraft. Why should yards and yards of elastic be wound around a core to form a golf ball when rubber is so urgently needed in war production.

I know the standard answer. They get exercise in a way that they otherwise would not. That answer doesn't wash at a time like this. There is just as much exercise to be got from joining the A.R.P. or the Reserve Army and it will not use vital necessities for war work.

Now perhaps this is going too far. It may be too general an indictment. On the other hand you may agree with me and you too may be just a little too righteously indignant on this particular point. There is probably a happy medium.

I met righteous indignation only two days ago on the part of a woman who feels that the recent order by the Wartime Prices and Control Board limiting deliveries is too stringent upon one class of shop keeper. She said, and she said it very emphatically, that the order benefited only the big stores and is a hardship on little corner general stores which serve a small section of a community. These, she pointed out, usually employ a boy on bicycle or afoot and consequently no saving of gasoline is involved. According to her these little stores may go out of business. The boys who were able to make a small contribution to their family's living cost will find that occupation gone.

At first blush this sounds reasonable but let's take a second look. These little stores for years have pampered us. If we wanted a bottle of pop, a package of cigarettes, a magazine, half a pound of cheese or some other inconsequential item, we phoned and it was sent to us. The profit on that item could not be large enough to justify delivery but we demanded that service and got it.

Now we can pay back. None of us wants to see that type of store forced to the wall. We are or should be far too grateful for the service it has given to encourage our laziness.

So what do we do? We do one of two things or both of them. We either, and this is the best solution, run down to the store to get what it is we suddenly need or we use our heads and think of enough other items to make the purchase total $1.00, in which event we can telephone and the order will be delivered.

It's very simple isn't it? So is practically everything we members of The Individual Citizen's Army should do, without having to be asked or told, to help those who are fighting this war the hard way get on with it.

HAS DRIVING POWER

Southern Rhodesia has a Churchill on wheels. The railway shops at Umtali has named a locomotive after the British Prime Minister. It is a switch engine noted for driving power and rugged appearance. Workers now propose to name a mainline locomotive after Churchill.

Hitler has heaped a lot of jitters upon the world since he got into the saddle, but his frantic state of mind rather demonstrates that he is the one who is now jumpy.

Nazis have purged book stores in Poland of all books dealing with national life—no book having the word Poland or Polish in it may be sold or circulated.

2465

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Effected Big Saving

Railroad Builder Had Track Bolt Cut To Proper Size

One day E. H. Harriman, the railroad builder, was walking along on one of his tracks with an assistant. He noticed a track bolt and asked his companion why so much of the bolt should protrude beyond the nut. He received the reply, "It is the size generally used."

"Why should we use a bolt of such a length that a part of it is useless?" he asked.

"Well, when you come right down to it, there is no reason."

The two strolled along and Harriman asked how many track bolts there were to a mile of track, and was told.

Thereupon he remarked, "Well, in the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific we have about eighteen thousand miles of track and there must be some fifty million track bolts in our system. If you can cut an ounce from every bolt, you will have fifty million ounces of iron, and that is something worthwhile. Change your bolt standard." — Christian Science Monitor.

Quite A Strain

Scotsmans Opinion Of Play And Actor Was Real Compliment

When Charles Matthews was appearing in Edinburgh, his landlord, who seldom attended any public meeting save the "kirk", asked the great actor if he would oblige him with "a pass for the playhouse." Being favored with the necessary ticket, the old Scot donned his black suit and attended two of Matthews' greatest comedy performances, Sir Coldstream in "Used Up," and Plummer in "Cool as a Cucumber," both downright "sidesplitters." Meeting the landlord after the performance, Matthews cordially greeted that gentleman, and inquired how he had enjoyed the entertainment. "Aweel," replied the old Scot, "it pleased me vera much, ye ken, and I conseeder you played uno' gude, but, heigh, mon, I'd a hard matter to keep fra laughing."

Ceiling On Incomes

Few Canadians Would Be Affected If Plan Was Adopted

If Canada were to adopt a ceiling of $25 000 on personal income after taxation, as has been the rule in the United Kingdom for some time and as President Roosevelt would have it in the United States, less than 400 Canadians would be affected. Canadian income and defence taxes reduce an income of about $6,000 to $25,000. In the fiscal year 1940-41, according to official figures, 473 Canadians had incomes of $50,000 or more. Fewer than 400 of these would be above the $60,000 mark.—Edmonton Journal.

Elk Island Park

Contains Finest Herd Of Buffalo On The Continent

All wild animals in Elk Island National Park, Alberta, came through the winter in good condition, no losses whatever being reported. The park contains the finest herd of plains buffalo on the North American Continent, numbering more than 1,100 head. Since the closing of Buffalo National Park at Wainwright, Alberta, Elk Island National Park has become the new "home of the buffalo."

In addition to the buffalo herd at Elk Island, there are 545 elk, 144 moose, a number of mule deer and the smaller wild animals common to this area. The park is also becoming widely known as a bird sanctuary.

SEEMED STRANGE

"Do you know who I am?" shouted the irate general to the Australian who had neglected to salute him.

"Do you know who I am?" he persisted, as the soldier looked blankly at him.

"Here, boys," said the Australian, turning to his friends. "Here's something good. A general who doesn't know his own name!"

The sun revolves once in every 25-day period, so we see all sides of it.

The most beautiful birds in the world have hard and displeasing voices.

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TOURIST TRAFFIC

American Tourist Traffic In Canada In 1941 Greater Than In 1940

Canada's tourist attractions are an important national asset, even in wartime. A preliminary estimate places the expenditures of tourists in Canada in 1941 at $108 000,000 and the expenditures of Canadian travellers in other countries at $21,000,000, representing a net balance of $87,000,000 in favour of Canada for the year. American tourists spent $104,000,000 in Canada in 1941 as against $95,000,000 in the preceding year. The expenditures of all tourists in Canada in 1940 totalled $102,000,000 and Canadians spent $42 000,000 in other lands, leaving a favourable balance of $60,000,000 for that year.

American tourist travel to Canada in 1941 was greater than in 1940. Figures compiled by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources show that visitors from the United States in 1941 numbered 13,968,086 compared with 13,529,429 in the preceding year. The number of permits issued to American automobiles entering Canada for periods up to sixty days or six months increased by more than 18 per cent., and travel to the Dominion by rail was up nine per cent. Restrictions on the hours of sale of gasoline which went into effect in July, 1941, seem to have had little effect on the volume of United States motor travel to Canada.

Prominent among Canada's tourist attractions is her system of national parks, 26 in number, extending from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. In 1941 national parks situated within easy reach of military training centres were freely visited by members of the armed forces. At the mountain parks of Western Canada airmen from Australia and New Zealand were among the most enthusiastic visitors. The movement of tourists from the United States to national parks in Canada in 1941 showed an increase of approximately 30 per cent. over the preceding year.

Will Have Official Flag

Canadian Air Cadet Squadrons Have Chance To Earn Ensign

Canada's 15,000-odd air cadets soon will be able to parade with their official flag approved by the King, Arthur L. Melling, Air Cadet league secretary, announced.

"Design of the official air cadet ensign has been approved by the College of Arms in Britain and the original painted sketch has been returned bearing the King's signature," Mr. Melling said in a statement.

"Air cadet squadrons may earn the ensigns after three months' operation. They will be presented, one to a unit, by Air Cadet league headquarters. To qualify squadrons must complete three months' efficient training and must have their unit approved by a member of the league's national directorate."

One hundred and twenty-nine squadrons of air cadets now are operating in Canada. By provinces they are divided as follows: British Columbia 12, Saskatchewan 21, Alberta 17, Manitoba four, Ontario 36, Quebec 28, Prince Edward Island two, Nova Scotia seven, and New Brunswick one.

Green Is The Color

Improve Your Vision By Using Plenty Of Green Vegetables Containing Vitamin A

Remember green is the color signal for vitamin A, necessary for good vision among other health factors. Yellow vegetables and fruits such as carrots, squash, apricots and peaches also contain this important vitamin.

Leaf lettuce is one, but just a leaf under a salad isn't going to provide the day's requirements. It must be eaten in quantity, including the outer dark leaves which are highest in food value. In buying either leaf or head lettuce watch for fresh, crisp tender leaves.

Spinach and the wild green "lamb's quarters," are early green vegetables. Cook for the shortest time necessary and with little water. That which clings to the leaves after washing is sufficient. Avoid using soda to retain color since it destroys vitamins A and C, advises Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health.

Onions add flavour to spring menus. Use the green tops finely chopped in salads.

Typically Scotch

Large Percentage Of Nova Scotia County People Speak Gaelic

Nova Scotia, land of Longfellow's "Evangenline," and popularly believed because of that poem to be largely French and English, is largely Scottish. The opening of Nova Scotia's parliament is accompanied by the skirl of bagpipes, and some Nova Scotia newspapers are printed partly in Gaelic. In the Nova Scotia county of Inverness 72 per cent. of the inhabitants speak Gaelic, while less than half of the similarly named county in Scotland can speak the ancient tongue.

The Spaniards discovered the orchid from which vanilla is made in Mexico, in 1513.

Beavers have a split claw on the second toe of each hind foot, with which they comb.

Crowds In London

People Who Left City During Bombings Have Come Back

The cabby waved towards milling crowds along Piccadilly Circus of a sunny afternoon and said "it's just like before the war—never saw so many people out since we had our first bombings."

He was right. London is full. Her people have returned in great numbers to scenes they left as evacuees just prior to or while German bombs blitzed whole blocks of buildings.

After long suffering, the Commando raids on Nazi territory and increased air offensive with waves of 300 British bombers smashing at the Axis industrial cities, have brought cheer to these people of Britain. Smashing of the German city of Lubeck by the Royal Air Force and the R.C.A.F. is to these people the start of that long-promised offensive and at home there now is more faith than ever in the eventual victory of the United Nations.

Shops are crowded. Long queues form at cinemas, theatres, favorite eating spots, tobacco stores and dog-food shops. People jam night clubs and pubs.

Today it is a different London indeed. Few buildings remain as they were left by fire and bomb. There are no roads blocked off on account of time bombs. There are no bomb holes in roads to send buses by roundabout routes.

London, since those grim days has been cleaned up. But none who went through the blitz forgets it and in all the all-night shelters in greater London 25,000 people still sleep night after night. This is the figure given by the health ministry.

Social workers agree that fear isn't the reason for the bulk of these sleepers using shelters. Rather it is said great friendships were formed in shelter during the all-night blitzes of last year and now the shelter has become a communal hotel or club where each occupant has his own bunk reserved.

The women gather in groups gossiping, knitting, playing bridge and drinking tea. The men play cards, read or pick their favorites at the greyhound races.

Hereabouts they call these underground night dwellers "shelter cabbages." But it is a term used affectionately. Many of them seek companionship because their husbands are in the armed forces, or their wives were evacuated to the country and stayed there.

And about the children of London—officials say those who have slept in these shelters every night for 18 months are remarkably healthy. They consider such health due to the air conditioning and general cleanliness of present day shelters—and to general Cockney resistance.

Well-Fitted For Job

Lord Louis Mountbatten Making Good As Commando Chief

If it is true that the huge battleship is a dodo, to be listed in Volney's "Ruins of Empire," the British are making swift, diligent, drastic intelligent adaptations to the new mandates of speed and mobility imposed by modern military tactics.

The Commando operations are a great deal more than morale-builders or good picture copy, and they supply evidence that the British high command isn't just strangling itself with an old-school tie, writes Lemuel F. Parton, in the New York Sun. There is a deal of study and experiment in these guerrilla operations which are employing the best brains of the War Office.

Lord Louis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten is the coach, strategist and general spark-plug of the Commando raids. He is a vice-admiral and honorary lieutenant, and is considered an expert dancer. It is within the dramatic unities that a good dancer, light on his feet, should be an alert pupil in the 1942 brand of war. His natural aptitude, however, was augmented by a burning curiosity about torpedoes, wireless and ultramodern war devices and he took up the Commando job with most thorough technical preparation. His friends, who call him Dickie, noted that his jaw had firmed up a lot and that he was getting a reputation as an effective organizer, as well as a hard-hitting fighter, in bringing together the diverse army, navy and air forces in a new and novel co-ordination.

He is of the German branch of the house of Windsor, a cousin of George VI. Prince Louise of Battenberg, German for Mountbatten, was his father. He has been in the navy since he was 13. He took over the Commandos after riding hardluck ships at the start of the war, getting tossed around a lot and getting proportionately mad at the Axis.

GOOD ADVICE

"The whole thing about me," the bore boasted, "is that I'm a born enthusiast. Yes, sir, a born enthusiast. It doesn't matter what I undertake I just have to do it thorouhgly. I simply throw myself into everything I do."

"I wish you'd undertake to dig a nice deep hole," the listener mumbled.

More than two miles of motion picture film for projection on the screen are required for a two-hour performance.

Showing Where The Rubber Tires Go

For one
4.7 A.A. Gun

A glimpse of how much rubber goes into a piece of modern military equipment is shown here. In this stack are 160 tires of the kind one puts on one's car. Enough for 40 ordinary pleasure cars. But the rubber represented in these 160 tires is just enough for the eight tires that normally fit a mobile anti-aircraft gun carriage. That's where the rubber goes.

It Can Be Done

People In Britain Know About All-Out War Effort

An illustration of the enthusiastic manner in which British citizens rally behind wartime financial drives is contained in a copy of an English paper received recently by A. J. Bodsworth, Port Burwell, Ont., from his parents in the town of Watford, Herts. Sums raised for war work by this English town of about 50,000 population is an illustration of how Britishers must be sacrificing everything to the war effort. The huge figures, representing money loaned to the government for prosecution of the war, should be an inspiration to Canadians.

In less than a year, the burough of Watford, situated 17 miles from London, has raised over £2,500,000, the equivalent of over $10,000,000 in Canadian money. This sum was donated in two voluntary campaigns and did not include the heavy wartime taxes already being paid by Britishers.

The first campaign was a War Weapons Week in which over £1,275,000 was raised in the seven-day period. This was about a year ago and it was followed recently by a Warship Week in which practically the same sum was raised again. Both campaigns went far above the objectives set. A comparison of population figures with this sum reveals that the donations averaged $200 a head, inclusive of the two campaigns. The figure is almost unbelievable and is evidence that Britishers must be sacrificing everything in order to turn their cash into war effort channels.

Policing National Parks

Tribute Is Paid To The Royal Mounted Police

Tribute was paid to the services rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with the conservation of Canada's wild life resources at the recent conference of Dominion and Provincial Wild Life Officers held in Ottawa.

The conservation duties entrusted to this famous force include the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Convention Act, policing of the National Parks, protection of wild life in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and enforcing of provincial conservation legislation in those provinces with which agreements for such work have been made. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police also performs the task of issuing permits to thousands of non-resident sportsmen who wish to engage in legitimate hunting in the Dominion.

Ocean waves have been known to lift blocks of stone weighing hundreds of tons.

has been traced back to the 63 B.C.
The shorthand system of writing

Farming On Large Scale

Land In California Yields Owner A $1,500,000 Harvest Each Year

The Popular Science Monthly says: Elmer von Glahn, a farmer in California, also rates as a big business man, as his 40,000 acre tract yields a $1,500,000 harvest in a year.

With a floating dredge capable of running half a year without refueling, five airplanes, and a fleet of tractors, trucks, and land scrapers, Von Glahn will harvest grain and cotton worth $1,500,000 from his farm this year. This 40,000-acre farm in the Joaquin Valley has been made as fertile as the Nile Valley by the ingenious and intelligent use of machinery, which not only plants and harvests the crops, but keeps under control Tulare Lake, the source of life to the farm yet a constant threat of flood.

On Von Glahn's farm—lying in a 25 mile crescent on the shores of the lake—irrigation is done in a big way. Four huge electric pumps suck up 12,000 gallons of water a minute, five other sets lift it 36 feet and fill 25 miles of main canals and hundreds of of secondary ditches. Water is turned in on patches as big as 2,500 acres and allowed to stand for 20 days or so at a time.

But this farmer is not content with ordinary irrigation. In a drought, even the deepest canals might fail. To meet this possibility there is ready a wheeled machine which can scoop water from wells and lay it over an acre a day to a depth of from 1 to 12 inches.

During the flood season, Von Glahn tours his lands by plane. His special machine for flood fighting is a huge floating dredge with a three yard bucket. It is operated by a two man crew and can be rushed to any danger spot in the levee for quick repair work before crevices become too large.

In an elevator and warehouse, one man handles 85 tons of grain an hour as it rides endless belts from the pit.

Becoming Profitable

Beach-Combers In Britain Salvage Much Valuable Material

Beach-combing, says the Port Arthur News Chronicle, is becoming a profitable business on the shores of Great Britain. The Ministry of War Transport has reminded the public that wards will be offered for cargo or equipment recovered from the sea or washed upon beaches, while failure to give notice of a chance for salvage may result in loss of awards plus fines as high as £100. A group of Essex residents in recent months has earned £800 by salvaging turpentine, pine oil and rubber from the Thames Estuary.

British artists paint fierce faces on American Tomahawk planes sent to Africa.

Gives Speedy Results

First Telephone Dictation Service Is Being Used At Ottawa

Girls from all parts of Canada are operating Canada's largest stenographic pool in the munitions and supply department at Ottawa, and have instituted the country's first telephone dictation service. Telephone dictation is giving departmental officials speedy results on urgent letters and is also making stenographers constantly available for officials to whose office no permanent stenographic service is assigned.

It works like this: A controller, for example, picks up his telephone, dials a specific number and proceeds to dictate his letter. Ten minutes later a mesenger lays it on his desk. Officials in buildings other than that in which the department's communication system is located are able to telephone messages which are promptly typed and delivered to the teletype rooms.

There are 80 girls in the pool altogether, with 24 of them operating dictation telephones. Miss V. V. Mallory, supervisor of the pool, told The Canadian Press.

The pool serves a department with 4,000 employees and has about 100 "regular customers" in addition to doing considerable copying work and stenographic work occasionally for other officials. Handling circular letters and instruction sheets for the department is no small chore. It takes two messengers from three to four hours to make deliveries to higher ranking officials in the four adjoining munitions and supply buildings.

Toys Are Under Ban

None May Contain Over 10 Per Cent. Metal By Weight

Children's metal toys containing more than 10 per cent. of metal by weight are on the "prohibited to manufacture" list.

The munitions and supply department made the announcement in a statement disclosing that supplies controller Alan H. Williamson has ordered manufacturers to stop making such toys May 31, except with special permission. The ban extends to children's sleighs, wagons and carts.

WORLD'S OLDEST ZOO

The honor of being the oldest zoo in the world belongs to the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, which was founded in 1794. The London Zoological Gardens did not come into existence until 1828, 34 years later. But they are generally regarded as having acquired the finest collections of specimens in the world.

The cut-throat trout gets its name from the deep red color under its lower jaw.

Were They Planning The Madagascar Coup?

Around a table at headquarters in Britain the men who boss the famed commandos look at a map, a relief map of an island. The picture was taken weeks ago, but even then it may be that they were discussing Madagascar—which is an island—and which the commandos led the way in seizing from Vichy, France, before it could become "another Indo-China" for the Japs. These are the men who direct the commando activities, left to right, Group Captain A. H. Willetts, D.S.O.; Rear-Admiral H. E. Horan, D.S.C.; Major-General J. C. Haydon, D.S.C., O.B.E., Chief of Combined Operations; Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., K.C.V., D.S.O.; Air Marshal J. M. Robb, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Brigadier G. E. Wildman-Lushington, Royal Marines; Commander R. M. Ellis, D.S.O.

Must Be Normal Level

Doctors Say Three Months Should Elapse Between Blood Donations

Now that there is need of blood donors in both civil and military life, the questions arise as to how much blood a donor may give at one time, how soon thereafter is his blood back to normal so that he can give another lot of blood, what is the effect upon his blood of giving blood at regular intervals and can anything be done to enrich his blood more rapidly than waiting for it to come up to normal naturally. An individual giving blood is called a donor.

All these questions are answered by Drs. Willis M. Fowler and Adelaide P. Barer, Iowa City, in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Observations were made on a total of 200 blood donors who have given blood for 636 transfusions at the University Hospital. The list of donors was composed almost entirely of medical students, the resident staff and employees, so that the subjects were young men who were available for follow-up study."

These donors had to be free of organic disease and their blood up to normal level. The richness of the blood—both number of cells and amount of hemoglobin (iron) in the cells—was measured before giving blood, 24 hours after, and at weekly intervals thereafter until the blood was back to its condition before the blood was given. About a pint of blood was given each time.

What did the follow-up study show?

The average time required to replace the iron in the blood was about 49½ days. When a smaller amount of blood was given recovery to the normal amount of hemoglobin occurred in less time. The blood in men returned to normal in a little less time than in women.

Further, the second and following donations may be given with safety as soon as the hemoglobin has returned to its normal level; the length of time for the blood to get back to normal after the second and following donations was not longer than after the first donation, that is about 49½ days.

After the first donation, giving iron and ammonium citrates brought the blood back to normal in 35 days, but after the second and following donations the length of time required to get back to normal grew progressively longer.

Drs. Fowler and Barer recommend a three months period between donations when blood is not tested.

Britain's Food Effort

Much Land Enjoyed For Recreation Has Been Ploughed Up

American tourists familiar with pre-war England, often ask why vast areas of the British Isles lie uncultivated while foodstuffs are being imported. British authorities are trying to prove that conditions have changed since war needs came. A beautifully illustrated booklet turned out by H. M. Stationery Office, shows how British land owners, farmers and workers are responding to the slogan, "Grow More Food," which has been made a general appeal throughout the islands.

By May, 1940, the booklet says, 2,000,000 acres had been added to land under cultivation. Twelve months later, the total had been doubled and by the end of 1942, there will be at least 6,000,000 more acres than before the war. Photographs reproduced show that tractors, combines and other up-to-date machines are in use and fine thoroughbred livestock abounds.

Only those familiar with British traditions can know how much has been sacrificed in the plowing of lands universally enjoyed for recreation. The average Britisher would much prefer scanting his diet to being deprived of his week-end jaunt in the country, and one of the conditions placed on permitting land-owners to turn furrows across country footpaths was that location of stiles and paths must be carefuly marked and restoration guaranteed after the war.—Detroit News.

Sumatra has a population estimated at between eight and nine million, of which 20,000 are Europeans and Eurasians.

MAKING BLANKETS

British Manufacturers Using Old Wool For This Purpose

The grey blue blankets now going out in their thousands, soft, warm and fluffy, from the West Riding of Yorkshire to the British Army may well have sailed the seven seas in a previous existence.

Not an ounce of new wool goes into them. They emerge from rags collected from all over the world—worn-out uniforms, pullovers, old socks. Sorting out these rags is a highly specialized industry. The women and girls who do it can tell by a touch if the rags contain cotton: should there be any in them it is dissolved by a special process leaving the wool fibres intact.

Dust and dirt are removed by a vigorous shaking and oil is poured over the rags to lubricate their fibres. A fast revolving cylinder covered with sharp locked teeth tears the rags into a woolly fibrous mass. From then on the fibres are turned into cloth in the same way as new wool is carded, spun and woven on the machinery which in peace time makes tweeds, coating, blazers and flannels.

It is hard to believe that the stiff, thin piece of cloth which appears will ever become a blanket with a soft, thick pile. It is first scoured in a soda solution and then it is milled and felted until it is just the width required. After a thorough washing in warm water the cloth is passed through a wringing machine and dried.

At this stage the cloth looks more like a blanket. It next passes through the brushing up or raising machine which has hundreds of tiny wire hooks that claw at the fibres and pull them up to give the "blankety" feel.

Scarcely anything is lost in the whole process of manufacture: during the last hundred years it has become almost a fine art. The loose fibres removed by friction in the shrinking or milling process go to make flocks for mattresses. The waste left over from the finishing processes is no use as textile material; it is however full of nitrogen and goes off to manure the hop gardens of Kent and the orchards of Somerset. Even the oil and soap are recovered and utilized.

Nothing is wasted.—British Industries Bulletin.

Such Things Do Happen

One Story Proving There Are Honest People In World

Like all clergymen, the Rev. A. W. Hone, pastor of Central United church at St. Thomas, Ont., cannot help but be aware that there's a lot of sin and selfishness loose in this fermenting world. On the other hand, every so often something happens to restore the reverend's inherent belief in human nature. As on a recent Saturday morning when Padre Hone was buying a basket of apples from a stall in the St. Thomas market. The farmer's wife who made the sale looked the parson over with a searching scrutiny, then reached for her purse, took out a dollar bill and handed it to Mr. Hone. "We owe you a dollar," she said. The clergyman could recall no such debt, and suggested a mistake in identity; but that wasn't it at all. Months ago the pastor's car tangled bumpers with another, breaking a bolt. Admitting responsibility for the mishap, Mr. Hone then and there handed over a two dollar bill to cover the cost of repairs, and considered the incident closed. Now here was the wife of the man who owned the damaged car. "We didn't know who you were," the good woman explained; "so we couldn't find you. But it only cost a dollar to put in a new bolt, so we owe you a dollar, and here it is."—Maclean's Magazine.

Plenty Of Donations

United States Girls Give Their Hair For Bomb Sights

Hair, hair, hair—all [illegible]inine—literally is getting on the hair of Curtis-Wright Corporation officials at St. Louis.

Feminine tresses of all shades and lengths are arriving daily at the firm's St. Louis plant—all because of an appeal several weeks ago for women's hair for bomb-sights.

A particularly attractive package of auburn hair arrived from a ranch, deep in Texas, with the following note attached:

"Dear Curtiss-Wright: I notice where U.S. wanted long hair that a permanent wave had never been gave. So I send this with a feeling of bliss."

The hair will be sent on to a bomb sight manufacturing company. And Curtiss-Wright pleads fervently that in the future feminine tresses, however beautiful, be sent there directly. For the St. Louis plant makes only airplanes, not bombsights.

SWEDISH SHIP LOSSES

The American-Swedish News Exchange, New York, announces that Swedish merchant ship losses during the war amounted to 122 vessels of 314.400 gross tons, up to the middle of March. Eight hundred persons were lost in the sinkings, most of which took place outside the Skagerrak blockade where a considerable portion of the country's merchant marine is still operating.

Sign seen in a service station: We require a deposit of 50 per cent. from customers we don't know, and 100 per cent. from some we do know.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Natural and artificial ice come under the price ceiling, an official of the wartime prices and trade board said.

The New York Daily News has put 70 horses and wagons into service for delivering papers in sections of four boroughs.

Another 10,000-ton freighter, the "Fort La Prairie" has been launched at an eastern Canadian port. Immediately after the launching, the keel of another ship was laid.

The admiralty has announced that 194 officers, ratings and others are mising and presumed killed in the loss of the destroyer H.M.S. Jaguar, reported May 6 to have been sunk.

More than 300 Ontario girls from high schools, universities and private schools have been assigned to eight "farmerette camps" to be opened in the Niagara peninsula fruit belt early in June.

United States war department officials said Henry Ford's new Willow Run plane factory has started actual production of bombers for the army. Building of the plant started some 13 months ago.

Two hundred and twenty branch offices of German banks are being closed for the duration of the war to free the employees for work in "war important establishments," the German raido said.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, viceroy of India, returning from a 3,000-mile airplane tour of India's eastern defences, said he was convinced that the workers in that zone are "on their toes" on behalf of the war effort.

Are Good Marksmen

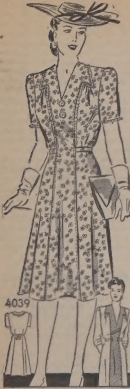
Canadian Lads Won Coveted Sword In Trophy Competition

Canada won the Earl Jellicoe sword for the best large senior rifle unit in the Empire and took 14 positions in the honors list of the best 100 units of the Empire, it became known when results of the King George V. trophy competition and the 1941 Imperial challenge shields competitions for boys of the Empire were announced.

Canadian marksmen failed to qualify in the shoots for the trophy, won by South Africa. The trophy is awarded the country showing the highest musketry efficiency in the challenge shields competition.

Trinity College school, Port Hope, Ont., which placed second in the honors list, won the coveted sword. The average number of points scored by the young collegians was 94.65.

New Charm For Matrons



BY ANNE ADAMS

Blossom out in a new spring print for wardrobe refreshment—make it up from Pattern 4039 that Anne Adams designed for the larger figure. From neck to hem the centre front panel is cut all in-one and cuts down those extra inches too! See how daintily it may be trimmed with lace to emphasize the collar effect or made of contrast as shown in the smaller figure. Optional are the short sleeves edged with lace, the darted, or, three-quarter sleeves.

Pattern 4039 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Humans can get lost a half mile from home in daylight, but birds can travel uncharted airways for thousands of miles.

THAT'S RIGHT! MORE cigarettes in every 10¢ package of DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

"DOOR STILL OPEN"

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal in the Churchill cabinet, right, talks with Pandit Jawaharjal Nehru during recent unsuccessful negotiations between the Indian and British governments. Despite the failure of the negotiations, Sir Stafford has declared that the "door is still open" for further discussions should Indian leaders desire them. Nehru has stated that, lacking further concessions from the British, India "will go on alone."

Japanese Navy

New Vessels Being Constructed As Fast As Possible

Jane's Fighting Ships, the authoritative naval publication, reported that Japan had completed one of five battleships of more than 40,000 tons and was completing three or four powerful, fast pocket battleships of from 12,500 to 15,000 tons.

It was apparently established that Japan had laid down five monster battleships betwen March, 1937, and December, 1939.

Of these the Nissim, the first, was completed in 1941, Jane's reported, and it said that the second, the Takamatu, was due to be completed this year.

The last Jane's annual did not have the names of the remaining three battleships. The new issue lists them as Kii, Owari and Tosa.

All are rated at 30 knots and nine 16-inch guns.

"The accuracy of this information cannot be guaranteed," Jane's said, "because of the absence of official data.

"There is always some possibility of confusion between these 40,000 ton ships and smaller armored units.

"Owing to a shortage of material delivery of these ships is likely to be delayed.

"The Nissim also had been reported as an aircraft tender and the Takamatu as an armored ship of the Chichibu type."

The Chichibu is listed as a cruiser type, containing three or four ships, completed in 1941 and 1942, of 36 knots with six 12-inch guns each.

"It would appear that the design of these vessels is based on that of the German pocket battleships so that they are actually heavy armored cruisers," Jane's said.

Apparently these are the ships reported in the last Jane's as the Kadekuru, Kasino and Hachijo and an additional unnamed one under construction.

These ships were laid down in 1937 and 1938, before the war, so that Japan started them before three British cruisers exploded the pocket battleship myth in the battle of Montevideo by defeating the Admiral Graf Spee, and causing its commander to scuttle it.

Age No Handicap

Jewellers Of Queen Victoria's Time Now Doing War Work

Craftsmen who made beautifully worked diamond brooches, bracelets and other examples of fine jewelry for the court of Queen Victoria are among those who have gone back from retirement to their benches in London workshops to add their skill to Britain's war effort. They are now fashioning delicate parts for airplanes, tanks, ships, torpedoes and bombs, as well as surgical and precision instruments. Some of them are as old as 80; in one workshop alone there are as many as 30 expert craftsmen between the ages of 60 and 80. At least one principal has returned from retirement with the others. He is R. C. Antrobus, who organized the jewelry trade for war work in the last war. It was Mr. Antrobus who, in 1930, offered £40,000 for the famous Napoleon necklace which the Emperor Napoleon I. presented to the Empress Marie Louise on the birth of their son, the King of Rome, in 1811. When he retired some years ago, Mr. Antrobus was head of the firm which five generations of his family have directed, but he, too, is now back at the bench with his men.

The oldest fighting force of England, the militia service, dates back to the days of King Alfred.

The cacique, a species of South American bird, builds a nest six feet long.

2465

Preserve Tires

New Regulations Make It An Offence To Destroy Any Scrap Rubber

Scope of the regulation ,making it an offence to destroy tires has been broadened to include all scrap rubber, it was announced by the department of munitions and supply.

The order now provides no person shall burn, cut, or destroy "any tire or tube of a passenger car, truck, motorcycle, bicycle, airplane, or other vehicle, any rubber boots, hose scrap from repairing or from making repair materials, buffing scrap from preparing for retreading, retread scrap, fan belts, radiator hose," or other used or discarded rubber products or rubber scrap.

An authorized tire dealer must make the best possible use of tires and tubes which can be made fit for further use on the road, must re-sell those which are in good condition, must repair and re-sell those which can be made safe for operation, but is allowed to sell to another authorized dealer for repair and re-sale a tire which he does not want to repair himself.

All tires or tubes which cannot be sold, or repaired for sale, to a vehicles owner must be disposed of to a salvage collector such as a local branch of the local salvage committee or sold to a scrap dealer.

The General Retreated

Robert E. Lee Did Not Realize How Popular He Was

General Robert E. Lee could never realize the profound respect and affection in which he was held by his countrymen. One day, several months after the close of the war between the States, he visited a store near his home in Powhatan County, Virginia, and chatted with the proprietor about crops and other topics of local interest. News of the General's presence was quickly noised about the village, and a large crowd soon congregated in the store for a glimpse of the beloved figure. Suddenly turning about and noting the crowd, General Lee exclaimed apologetically, "Oh, Mr. Sanders, I never realized I was keeping you away from so many customers. Please pardon me!" And then Lee beat a hasty retreat.

SMILE AWHILE

Mother—What are the young man's intentions?

Daughter—Well, he's keeping me pretty much in the dark.

* * * *

Suspicious—Have you had any stage experience?

Ambitious—Well, I had my leg in a cast once.

* * * *

"By Jove, old boy, I couldn't believe it when I heard you were in hospital. Why last night I saw you dancing with a pretty blonde."

"Yes. So did my wife."

* * * *

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the speaker, "is wise, but the man who gives in when he is—"

"Married," said a weak voice from the audience.

* * * *

"Your doctor's out here with a flat tire."

"Diagnose the case as flatulency of the perimeter and charge him accordingly," ordered the garage man. "That's the way he does."

* * * *

The "road-hog" was lying semiconscious in a hospital bed.

Doctor—How is he this morning?

Nurse—Oh, he keeps putting out his right arm.

Doctor—Ah! He's turning the corner.

* * * *

"These doughnuts," said the young married man, "are not like my mother used to make."

"I know it, replied the recent bride sweetly. "Your mother called up just the other day and asked for my recipe."

GOODS CONFISCATED

Customs officers at Dundalk, Eire, just over the border from Northern Ireland, seized tablesful of butter, sauce, sugar, canned fruit, razor blades and silk stockings from 500 rail excursionists who were preparing to return to Belfast. The confiscated products filled the station platform.

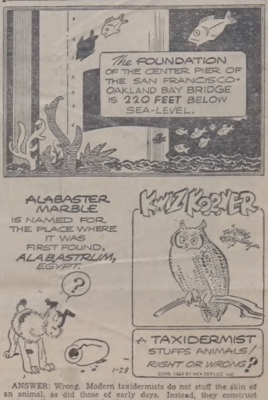
ANOTHER GADGET

The time may come when man will lose the use of his hands altogether. A coin-operated mail-box that automatically stamps, postmarks and mails letters is in service in Chicago.

The Chinese practiced the tanning of hides to preserve them and to make them stronger and more pliable 3,000 years ago.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson


The FOUNDATION OF THE CENTER PIER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE IS 220 FEET BELOW SEA-LEVEL.
ALABASTER MARBLE IS NAMED FOR THE PLACE WHERE IT WAS FIRST FOUND, ALABASTRUM, EGYPT.
?
KWIZ KORNER
WILLIAM FERGUSON
A TAXIDERMIST STUFFS ANIMALS! RIGHT OR WRONG?
1-28
COPR. [illegible] BY NEA SERVICE, INC.

ANSWER: Wrong. Modern taxidermists do not stuff the skin of an animal, as did those of early days. Instead, they construct anatomically correct models of animals and fit the skins over them.

Air Training Plan Graduates

This group of four Saskatchewan boys were members of a recent class of graduates from No. 7 Service Flying Training School, McLeod, Alberta. They have now successfully completed their training as pilots and received their Wings in a presentation held at the school. Shown in the group are: S. M. Moore, Moose Jaw; G. H. Kruesel, Kerrobert; W. D. Hunter, Saskatoon; G. Towell, Prince Albert.

Bicycle Tires

Must Produce Old Tire Before New One Can Be Purchased

Hoarding of bicycle tires will be prohibited under the tire rationing order announced by Munitions Minister Howe, the Department of Munitions and Supply, said.

The order provides that no bicycle owner may purchase a tire unless he needs it for immediate replacement of a tire which no longer is serviceable. The same regulation also applies to tubes. At no time may the owner possess more than two tires and two tubes for any one bicycle.

"This, in effect, means that before purchasing a tire or tube, a bicycle owner must dispose of his old tire or tube to the National Salvage Committee or a junk collector," said Supplies Controller Alan H. Williamson.

Sees Record Boom

New York Economist Looking For Big Business After The War

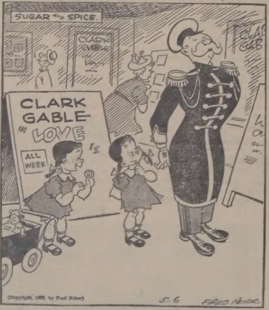
Paul F. Cadman, of New York, economist for the American Bankers' Association, predicted that if the United States gets through the war without being invaded it will enjoy the biggest business boom in history when the war is won.

He told 500 New Jersey bankers at their annual convention that the measures the United States is taking to produce munitions for war are also preparing it for peacetime production afterwards.

The wartime destruction of property in other parts of the world, he said, is creating customers who will clamor for American materials and finished goods when peace comes.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Go on, ask him what it's like to work with Gable all week."

Amused The Dutch

Nazis Resented Their Reaction And Films Were Withdrawn

Dutch filmgoers fed on strictly Axis cinema entertainment, recently caused the withdrawal of an Italian movie because of audience reaction, Dutch sources in London report.

The film had a scene in which Italian ski troops toiled up a mountain side, forming again at the top. At this point the Dutch audience would shout: "Look out! Here come the British!"

Immediately the Italians hurtled down the mountainside at breakneck speed. People used to go to see the film just for this scene.

A German film had one sequence cut because of the way it was taken. It showed a German millionaire returning to the Reich to spend his last years. He is on deck with the Nazi captain, who is saying: "Now we are approaching Hamburg. It has changed very much since you left. Indeed, you may not recognize it."

At this the anti-German Dutch audience would roar assent, interpreting it as an unintentional tribute to the R.A.F. bombardment of the German port.

Well On Their Way

German And Japanese People Are Heading For Great Disaster

The long, long retreat, at least, is ending, says the New York Herald Tribune. Slowly crime, murder and aggresion are calling up against themselves the terrible logic of history, as they have done so often in the past. It was that fact which Mr. Churchill announced to the world, and announced in particular to the German and the Japanese people. He showed them that they are already far on the road to a frightful catastrophe, of which they are the only authors and which can be averted only if they change their course. And he spoke with the authority of events.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MAY 31

FRIDAY: THE DAY OF SUFFERING (1)

(Gethsemane and Trials)

Golden text: Not my will, but thine, be done. Luke 22:42.

Lesson: Mark 14:32-34, 44-46; 15: 1-5.

Devotional reading: Isaiah 50:49.

Explanations and Comments

The Agony in Gethsemane, Mark 14:32-43. From the upper room where Jesus and his disciples had partaken of the Last Supper, they went to the Mount of Olives. On reaching an enclosed piece of ground (a garden, John 18.1) called Gethsemane, a word which means Oil Press (it contained olive trees and an oil press), Jesus bade eight of the little group sit down while he went farther to pray. In the solemn moments of life it is to one's nearest and dearest that one turns, and Jesus took with him Peter, James and John, the privileged disciples.

Jesus began to be greatly amazed and sore troubled. "Amazed" is a strong word here. Think of it as "a maze", some one suggests. You are in a place where you cannot get out. You wander round and round. Jesus began to be amazed; he was filled with bewilderment and sorely troubled. And to the three disciples he said: "My soul is exceedingly sorrowful even unto death (compare our statement, I am tired to death, which means I am exceedingly tired): abide ye here and watch."

Privilege means responsibility. What could they do for Jesus by watching? His trouble was beyond their depth. But they could watch and warn him of the approach of his enemies so that he would not be taken unawares. They could keep fellowship with him in prayer. They could sustain him in his agony by their mere sympathetic presence.

And straightway in the morning the chief priests with the elders and scribes, and the whole council, held a consultation, and bound Jesus, and carried him away, and delivered him up to Pilate. And Pilate asked him, Art thou the King of the Jews? And he answering saith unto him, Thou sayest. And the chief priests accused him of many things. And Pilate again asked him, saying, Answerest thou nothing? behold how many things they accuse thee of. But Jesus no more answered anything; insomuch that Pilate marvelled.

"What then, shall I do unto him whom ye call the King of the Jews?" Pilate asked. His conscience had told him what he should do with Jesus, yet he asked the people!

The people who but five short days earlier had acclaimed Jesus as king, now shouted, "Crucify him." "Why, what evil hath he done?" Pilate asked them in helpless dismay. But they only cried the louder, "Crucify him."

MILDER! SMOOTHER! ECONOMICAL! DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES 18 FOR 20c.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

PHYSICAL FITNESS

"The industries of our country have a tremendous task to perform," said Dr. A. C. Ivy of Northwestern University at the Congress on Industrial Health, convening in Chicago recently.

"The successful accomplishment of this task depends primarily on the morale and physical fitness of our man power," he added.

Dr. Ivy reported on a few ideas that have been worked out to advantage in various industrial organizations throughout the country. The problem of fatigue, due to the heaviness of certain factory jobs, is one that confronts the medical departments of many industries.

Dr. Ivy states that enforced rest periods every other hour or so will eliminate fatigue and speed up production. This was proven by an actual wartime test when two officers at the front, for a friendly wager, competed in making equal lengths of trench, each with an equal squad of men. One let his men work as they pleased, but as hard as possible. The other divided his men into three sets, each working five minutes and resting 10. The latter easily won.

The Congress was also told that almost anything the management of a factory does, which attracts the interest of the workers or indicates interest in the workers' welfare, improves production. Recreation rooms with supervised games are therefore suggested for large industries employing hundreds of workers. They should not feel that their identity is lost or that they have become mere cogs, but are important factors in the country's war effort and therefore the management is very much concerned with their welfare.

Dr. Ivy urges the personnel managements of industries to experiment continualy as experimentation will do much to maintain the morale of the workers.

Make Their Own Medals

Australian Prisoners In Tobruk Acted On Lord Haw Haw's Idea

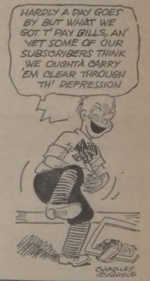
Lord Haw Haw of Germany, started something when he talked about the "rats of Tobruk—Germany's self-supporting prisoners of war." The Australian boys established something in the nature of an Order of the Rat. They made medals out of bits of shell casing and other scraps from the debris of war and presented them to colleagues who, in the general opinion, had earned them. The medal itself is triangular and a rat is the central figure. The "ribbon" consists of a strip of copper or brass and is inscribed. "Presented by Lord Haw Haw to the Tobruk rats, 1941." Major-General Morshead, the commander of the A.I.F. there, got one and one of the last went to a doctor who in 6½ months did not lose a case through illness.—Brandon Sun.

LATEST PRECAUTION

Mobile bath-houses are in the British army's latest precaution against typhus. They travel with portable laundries which clean clothing and bedding while the troops wash.

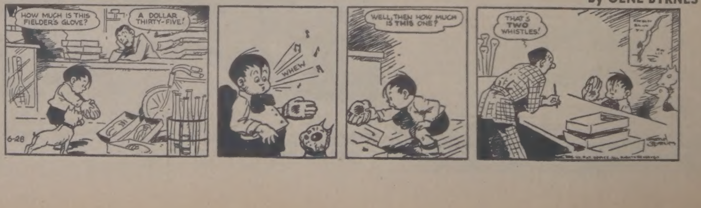
Raindrops are from one twenty-fifth to one-sixth of an inch in diameter, according to scientists.

MICKIE SAYS—


HARDLY A DAY GOES BY BUT WHAT WE GOT T' PAY BILLS, AN' YET SOME OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS THINK WE OUGHTA CARRY 'EM CLEAR THROUGH TH' DEPRESSION
CHARLES SUGHROE

REG'LAR FELLERS—And a Groan

By GENE BYRNES


HOW MUCH IS THIS FIELDER'S GLOVE?
A DOLLAR THIRTY-FIVE!
6-28
WHEW
WELL, THEN HOW MUCH IS THIS ONE?
THAT'S TWO WHISTLES!
GENE BYRNES

Ottawa, Week by Week

(By DEAN WILSON)

Historic Decisions In Air Parley

Although the United Nations Air Conference in Canada's capital was expected to make some extremely important decisions and plans in regard to training or providing personnel in carrying out aerial warfare, so that all facilities available in the democracies may be used to best advantage, yet it is indicated on Parliament Hill that all pronouncements have been more or less of a general nature only, and this merely stressed that utmost secrecy was essential in the work of that vital gathering in Ottawa.

No Privileges For Wealthy Japanese

Wealthy Japanese will not be allowed to settle wherever they see fit in Canada. This was disclosed in Parliament by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, who has charge of Japanese movements from place to place, when he declared: "No Japanese, regardless of financial standing, are being allowed to re-locate anywhere without first receiving permission." This refutes stories to the contrary.

Information Refused on Wheat Prices

It is not the Government in Ottawa which cannot supply the information on the price being paid by Britain for Canadian wheat. Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, refused to state the price because he said that the British Government did not want to disclose it in Canada, though it is understood that the Canadian authorities had sought to lift the veil of secrecy, but its request had been refused by the British Government.

Acoustics Are Bad

It is a fact that acoustics in the House of Commons are bad, but this condition may not continue much longer if the suggestion of one Member of Parliament is followed by proper action. "I should like to direct the attention of the Ministry to the fact that 75 per cent of the Members of this House do not hear what is said in this chamber. There should be a loud speaker on the desk of every Minister, so that we could hear what is going on," was the plea of Dr. J. K. Blair, Member for Wellington South.

Food Episode and Criticism

When a large shipment of bananas found its end in Halifax harbour, this episode of apparent food wastage caused quite a reaction on Parliament Hill, where it was considered by many observers as deplorable at a time when other nations were starving. However, the explanation is given that the banana cargo was brought to Canada from Jamaica, and the ship required much more than the normal time to bring the shipment to this country. Normally, it used to take about six days to follow such a course, but on this occasion, due to unavoidable events, the ship was forced to travel out of its usual routine, to remain in ports, and to arrive in a congested port where it required no less than three days before a berth could be provided. As a result, when the shipment of bananas was examined at its destination, the bananas were definitely over-ripe and unfit for transportation to markets, nor use in the immediate vicinity. Therefore, it was dumped. This is the explanation offered on this subject.

Canada's War Effort And Tourists

So far in this struggle, United States tourist expenditures have occupied an important place in aiding Canada's war effort as a source of United States dollars on the exchange market, being even more important than in normal times when American tourist trade is clearly a factor in Canada's economy. It is disclosed in Ottawa that tourist trade in the last year left a net balance of $87,000,000 in favor of this country over the figure of $60,000,000 for the same item in the previous year. Last year's tourists spent $108,000,000 in Canada, and Canadians spent only $21,000,000 in other countries. In the previous year these figures were $102,000,000, and $42,000,000. U. S. tourists spent a total of $104,000,000 last year as compared with $95,000,000 in the previous year, while Canadians who visited the United States last year spent only $18,250,000 in comparison with $39,800,000 in the previous year.

PENTICTON HAS TOURIST APPEAL

Imagine, if you will, a valley two or three miles wide between white-capped mountain ranges. A river winding its lazy way from sparkling blue lake to lake. The whole wrapped in a contented hazy glaze of sunshine and shadow. Between the two large lakes, Okanagan and Skaha, lies Penticton, or "Meeting of the Ways," to give the town its beautiful Indian name, southern approach to the famed Okanagan Valley.

Here is indeed natural beauty, and here climatic perfection. Lush with the rich growth of peach, pear and apple trees, the district is ideal for the raising of all soft fruits and has attained international recognition for its products.

The climate of Penticton has attracted many persons for their health's sake. Most months of the year are mild and bright; all are invigorating. A winter time temperature touching zero is exceptional. The summers are warm and sunny. Dryness of the atmosphere tempers the heat of July or the chill of January. Safe and beautiful bathing beaches abound in Penticton, and are regarded as the finest in the interior. Pure, clean silver sand sloping gently into the water affords wading depth at 100 yards from shore. Aquatic sports are keenly pursued.

—*Voice of Motordom.*

Warned of Fire Hazard

Fines ranging from $25 to $200, with alternative jail sentences, may be imposed on persons found guilty, either directly or indirectly, of causing fires, T. F. Bielgen, provincial director of forestry, warned on Friday last when commenting on the increased forest fire hazard due to the present high wind and extremely dry weather.

Sixty-eight men battled a timber and old slashing fire about 12 miles northwest of Whitecourt last week. The blaze is now under control.

Spain is buying a few million bushels of wheat from Argentina, and Portugal has bought some Canadian wheat. There are signs indicating that North American shipments of wheat are still proceeding to Russia.

Honor Roll

List of Soldiers Enlisted From This District

Allen, Maj. R. F.
Almond, Jas.

Birch, R.
Billings, Geo.
Billings, Arnold
Burgess, J.
Brunner, H.
Battle, J.
Burke, Norman
Berg, Matt.
Berg, Doug.
Ball, Harry
Berg, Robt.

Curtis, W.
Curtis, J.
Cave, J.
Cook, Gordon L.

Digiano, L.
Dack, David
Dmytruk, Mike
Dechenne, R. K.

Edmonson, Bert.
Edwards, B.
Edwards, A.

Farquharson, Geo.
Farquharson, R. H.
Friedley, Wm.
Friedley, H.
Friedley, R.
Fletcher, L.
Fletcher, H.
Farwell, Russell
Ferris, Jack

Ganong, Ken.
Grant, Tom
Galer, Nick
Edgley, Gordon

Hubbard, L.
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, M.
Hoy, T. C.
Humphrey, T.
Hudgeon, P.
Harsch, Fred
Hall, Wm.

Joberg, Ellis
Jones, Evan

King, N.
Kempf, K.

Lefley, J.
Lefley, Art.
Larder, C. (missing)

Lindsay, W.

Martin, Jimmy
Morrison, B.

Morrison, M.
Morrison, F.
Mittlestead, M.
Mossop, Wm.
Mortimer, L.
Marshall, A.
Marshall, J.
Miles, Hern.
Miles, Harold
McKay, W. A.
McMurchie, J.
McLaren, Alex.
McCully, Jack B.
Mittlestead, N.
McKee, S. W.

Newman, W.
Naffin, Alex.
Nicholl, Wm.

Okie, F.
O'Hara, Joe

Porter, F.
Porter, E.
Porter, J.
Pierce, Tom
Peterson, Van
Pullar, Stewart
Pearson, Doris
Pearson, Henry
Peterson, James

Rieger, Henry
Rieger, William
Reid, Emerson
Ripper, Laurie
Ripper, Frank
Ross, G.
Reib, Gilbert

Simpson, Allan
Simpson, Jimmy
Sprouse, K.
Smith, G.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, Jas.
Skeets, S.
Skeets, Lionel
Sinclair, R.
Staples, L. D.
Swainson, Carl
Stoness, R.
Snyder, Lorne
Snyder, June

Taylor, M.
Taylor, Lester
Taylor, Russell
Thompson, W.
Tario, J. D.
Tiffin, Robt. L.

Venus, Arnold
Venus, Art

N.B.—Please send us in the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

BOY SCOUT NEWS

Who Were Best Prepared For These Days?

Suppose you were asked to name that section of the population in private rank which is best prepared mentally and morally for the duties of citizenship in these days of trial, what would be your answer? For ourselves, we would single out the Boy Scouts, past and present.

—*Montreal Herald.*

A Grim Assigment For British Columbia Scouts

A grim and unusual assignment undertaken by Quamicham, B.C., Boy Scouts was the maintenance of a night-long guard over a burned cabin containing the remains of an old Indian woman. The boys, called from a Scout meeting by the blaze, had fought the fire with buckets, but it proved beyond such control. The night watch was requested, pending police examination in the morning.

HEAVIER DEMANDS ON MOTOR TOUR CAMPS

With plans for the holiday season under way, there is need to make improvements to auto camps at points where such work has been delayed.

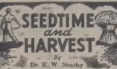
Motor tourist travel in this province may be heavy this year, and demands on auto camps may show a substantial increase.

Last year the demands on these camps in various parts of the province proved to be heavy and at some points plans were made for an expansion program this year.

At Edmonton, where a program of heavy expenditures on new camp dwellings was carried out, the number of visitors last season showed a big increase.

Towns and municipal districts that have auto camps have been urged to take steps to effect improvements to the approaches and facilities where such can be carried out this season.

During this season thousands of visitors probably will take in Alberta's auto camps and the better these are, the more favorable the reaction will be on Alberta's tourist industry.



SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By
Dr. K. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

Barley for Choice Bacon

Bacon which is relished by the British consumer can only come from the right kind of hogs fed in the right way. That consumer happens to be Canada's best customer for this commodity. No matter how ideal the type may be, a hog will not yield good bacon unless it receives the right kind of feed. Which of the common grains is the best feed for bacon hogs has been the subject of a series of interesting tests conducted by Dr. E. W. Crampton, animal nutrition expert at Macdonald College, Quebec. The work was carried on under the auspices of the National Barley and Flax Committee. Western grains were used in the experiments. His first test was designed to determine the relative feeding values of barley, oats and corn. Barley was shown to be definitely superior to either oats or corn, whether rate of gain, efficiency of feed or carcase quality were measured. Oats resulted in slower gains and unfinished carcasses. Corn fed hogs were consistently degraded because the carcasses were oily, soft, and overfinished.

The next test was made to compare the feeding values of barley and wheat. This was suggested by the Barley Committee because of the surplus of wheat and the rapidly expanding swine industry in the prairie provinces. The results of this test showed that barley fed hogs yielded more suitable carcasses, but those getting wheat made faster gains. These results would suggest that wheat and barley should make an ideal combination to secure maximum efficiency of feeding, and at the same time obtain high quality. This is precisely what Dr. Crampton proposes to study in a test now in progress.

In the meantime, farmers are being urged to grow more barley to feed more hogs, which are needed in Canada's expanding war program.—Contributed by T. B. Pickersgill.

SUGAR RATION

Now 1/2 LB.

PER WEEK PER PERSON

Since sugar rationing was first introduced, the shipping situation has become more serious. The danger to ships and lives has increased. Consequently it has now become necessary to reduce the sugar ration from ¾ lb. to ½ lb. per week per person. Only persons in areas remote from source of supply are permitted to have more than two weeks' supply on hand at any time.

SUGAR FOR PRESERVING

Special provision is made for additional quantities of sugar for home preserving and canning.

In addition to your ration, you may purchase ½ lb. of sugar for every pound of fruit that you preserve or can, and ¾ lb. of sugar for every pound of fruit made into jam or jelly.

Every person who buys sugar for canning or preserving is required to keep an accurate record of the sugar purchased for this purpose. If any sugar remains after canning and preserving, it shall form part of the regular ration of ½ lb. per person per week.

Loyal Canadians will be glad of this new opportunity to do their part to ensure Victory.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD S15

THINK! BEFORE YOU USE SO MUCH

REGISTRATION

OF

UNEMPLOYED MEN

WHO MUST REGISTER

Every man between the ages of 16 and 69 who is unemployed or who will not be gainfully occupied after May 31, 1942, must register. The following are excepted: Full-time students, or those confined in an asylum, or a prison, or hospital or home for the aged and infirm, or are subject to the provisions of the Essential Work (Scientific and Technical Personnel) Regulations, 1942.

WHEN TO REGISTER

If you have not already registered at an Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission within the last two weeks, or have not obtained work, you are required to register within the week of June 1st, 1942, or within one week after becoming unemployed or not gainfully occupied at any time after May 31st, 1942.

WHERE TO REGISTER

1. At an Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, if you live in, or within five miles of, a city or town in which there is such an office; or
2. At the nearest Post Office, if you do not live in, or within five miles of, a city or town in which there is an Employment and Claims Office.

RENEWAL

You must renew your registration at least every two weeks if you remain unemployed.

By Authority of Order-in-Council P.C.1445 of March 2nd, 1942.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

DELIA: POST OFFICE BUILDING

B 420

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "The Crop Testing Plan"

Summerfallow Early

Seeding time will soon be over and farmers will be thinking about summerfallowing. Summerfallowing in Western Canada has two objects. One is to reduce the weeds in the fields and the other, which is perhaps the more important, is to store up moisture in the soil to be available for the next crop.

These objects are both better attained by early work on the fields. If summerfallowing can have its first operation of either ploughing or cultivating before the end of May, if possible by the third week in May, more weeds will be killed and more moisture will be stored than by later work, for this early working of the fields destroys uncountable young weeds, and preserves the moisture from those heavy rains which usually come towards the end of May and early in June. Later ploughing and cultivating invariably causes much of the moisture already stored in the soil to evaporate into the air and so become lost.

If the land is very dry do not plough. Shallow cultivation has been found to be the best operation. If the land is badly infested with wild oats, again do not plough. If the weather permits, cultivate whenever the weeds are four or five inches high; they are then easy to kill.

Save and Lend for Victory—Buy War Savings Certificates Regularly.

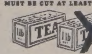
TEA AND COFFEE ARE RATIONED

Ships and lives must be conserved

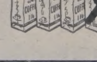
To bring tea from Ceylon and India, to bring coffee from South America, ships must cross oceans infested with submarines. Today those ships and their naval escorts are required for more essential services. Every ship, every foot of cargo space, is needed to carry war materials, and to bring essential goods to Canada.

So Canadians must now reduce their consumption of tea and coffee. You must reduce your normal consumption of tea by at least a half. You must reduce your normal consumption of coffee by at least one fourth. These reductions are absolutely necessary.

TEA CONSUMPTION
MUST BE CUT AT LEAST IN HALF



COFFEE CONSUMPTION
MUST BE CUT AT LEAST ONE FOURTH



THIS IS THE LAW

You must not buy more than 2 weeks' supply of tea or coffee for yourself and household in any one week.

You must not make further purchases of tea or coffee at any time when you have two weeks' supply on hand at the reduced ration. (Exception: those in areas remote from supply.)

Retailers have the right to limit or refuse customers' orders if they suspect the law is not being kept.

Retailers must not have on hand more than one month's supply of tea and coffee, whether packaged or bulk.

There are heavy penalties for violations of this law.

T.C.1-W

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Fresh and Flaky!

Christie's Premium Soda Crackers are made of quality ingredients, baked with Christie's traditional care, and rushed to your store to assure dependable *freshness.* Get the economical 2-pound package. Serve with soups, salads, spreads—any food or beverage. And don't forget, Christie's Biscuits are always welcomed by the boys overseas.

Christie's PREMIUM SODA CRACKERS

RECEIVE AWARDS

Medals Given For Most Outstanding Administrative And Scientific Contributions

John Patterson of Toronto, controller of meteorlogical services for the transport department, and M. F. Goudge of Ottawa, mineral technologist for the mines and resources department, were awarded the 1942 medals of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada at sessions of the institute's 22nd annual meeting.

The awards are for "the most outstanding administrative and scientific contributions by professional or technical workers in the dominion or provincial civil service."

Mr. Patterson, long prominent in meteorological science, received the medal for the outstanding administrative contribution. He has been active in weather forecasting for the Royal Canadian Air Force, the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the Royal Air Force ferry command and the Royal and Royal Canadian Navies.

The medal for the most important scientific contribution was awarded Mr. Goudge for his discovery of deposits of brucite, a magnesium metal, and for developing a process for its concentration and making it possible to obtain calcined brucite or magnesia at a low production cost in a form suitable for use in basic refractories and for making magnesium metal. This discovery has also made possible development of limestone deposits which previously had relatively small economic value.

The Dictator's Way

Mussolini At One Time Was Opposed To African Colonial Undertakings

No prizes can be offered to any reader spotting the man whose record included terms of imprisonment for the following offences: "Stopping the tramways by violence, damaging the telephone lines, causing personal injuries to public servants, placing a telegraph pole across the railway line."

The man was an Italian named Benito Mussolini and he took part in these and many other crimes in the year 1911 as a protest against the Italian conquest of Libya. In his own words, "millions of workers are distinctly opposed to African colonial undertakings."

These are some of the authentic details about Mussolini's career given in a documentary feature program of the BBC in the series, "The Way of a Dictator."—BBC Bulletin.

Vitamin-Rich Food

Liver Is One Of The Richest Sources Of Vitamins A and B

Since every Homemaker needs to watch for vitamin-rich and mineral-wealthy foods available to her at low prices, she does well to look over available varieties of liver. Liver is one of the richest sources of vitamin A and also of the B vitamins, notably thiamine and riboflavin. In it is also the iron and copper needed for building blood and avoiding anemia. Liver is known to health authorities as one of the most nutritionally valuable foods.

Pork liver, lowest priced of all livers, can be deliciously prepared by braising, that is by browning, followed by slow moist cooking until tender. Beef, lamb and calves' liver is also delicious prepared in many dishes other than as fried.

Care in cooking liver brings good results. Too long cooking and too high a temperature brings undesired results a hardened product and loss of flavour.

Washing Blankets

Precautions Should Be Taken To Avoid Damage

Care in laundering blankets and other woollens is just one more way of economizing to release all the new wool possible for the use of our Armed Forces.

There are not many rules for correct washing of woollens, but break one of them and the harm is done. First and most important: use lukewarm water and a mild soap. Heat in the presence of soap has a bad effect on wool, and may shrink it yellow it, "felt" it, or make it hard and boardy.

Use two or three rinses of the same temperature as the wash water. If a piece of wool is plunged from warm soap suds into cold water, the soap will cake and won't rinse out. And the alkali in soap has a weakening effect on wool as well as making it harsh.

Wool should be moved about as little as possible while it is wet. For some reason, moving wet wool around too much makes it "felt", and once that happens nothing can be done to restore its soft resiliency. For this reason, too it should never be soaked, but should be dipped up and down in the cleansing process rather than rubbed, pounded or jerked, and a squeezing rather than wringing process be used to remove water.

Woollens should be dried in a warm place but away from contact with direct heat. Bright sunshine will make them yellow. To dry blankets hang them lengthwise over a clean clothesline with half on each side. Clothespins stretch the edges. Reverse the blanket several times after it is partially dry, and from time to time straighten the edges and squeeze out water as it collects at edges.

The Value Of Gold

American Gold Stocks Are Shrinking, Due To The War

"What good is gold? You can't eat it! You just take it out of one hole in the ground and put it in another."

Many an American had used such words to describe his feelings as he watched the climbing figures of his country's gold hoard.

Americans are due to discover soon that you can eat gold, and that their $22 billion store is not remaining in Fort Knox and other depositories. The American gold stock is shrinking, and shrinking fast. It may drop a billion dollars this year, so The Northern Miner estimates.

Exports by sea, except of war goods, have been cut off. They have been cut off not by Washington decree. They have been embargoed by the United States railroads because their lines to coastal ports are choked with war traffic and the harbor piers and sheds are jammed with goods.

So, hereafter, and possibly for the duration of the war, the United States won't be able to exchange its own products for the products of other countries. It will have to pay in gold, and is already doing so on a growing scale. Every time an American drinks his morning coffee he acn reflect he is drinking gold. When he eats any imported food he will be eating gold. Gold can be eaten after all.—Northern Miner.

Somebody has estimated there are 9,000,000 crows in the Canadian west to start the spring.

The human nose can detect one two-billionth of a milligram of mercaptan, a strong-smelling chemical.

WALLS and CEILINGS Need Make-up too!
TINT THEM WITH Alabastine
ON SALE EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

Britain's National Flour

By Using Wheatmeal Flour Shipping Space Is Saved

"It's good for you and good for the country." That is one of the Food Ministry's slogans in its campaign to popularize the new National Wheatmeal Flour, the only type of flour now available on the British market.

It is heavy in vitamin content, brownish in color and utilizes 85 per cent of the whole wheat instead of the former 75 per cent.

Because of this increased use of wheat imported it is felt considerable shipping space is saved. The great bulk of the wheat Britons use comes from Canada and any saving in shipping space for wheat can be utilized for the movement of munitions.

"National Flour Saves Shipping," says the Food Ministry in an arresting blue and white poster of a convoy heading for Britain. The poster is on display in Piccadilly Circus where the ministry has been giving Londoners hourly demonstrations of the best way of using National Flour.

Walls of the demonstration room also were hung with appropriate posters of fields of ripened wheat in the stock, of sinking ships and rosy-cheeked children full of energy gained through eating bread made of the new flour. On tables were samples of cakes, bread and dumpling—all national in character, the dough brown in color.

National Wheatmeal bread has been in the market for many months but only recently has it become the only type of bread available. Demonstrators explain there are very practical differences between the use of National Flour and the heretofore-available white flour. Main difference is that less sugar and fat are required and a little more salt and liquid together with a little longer cooking.

The flour can be used in all recipes of things previously made except for puff pastry. Shortbread made from national flour has been just as successful as that made with white flour.

Another thing the new flour is going to do is make Britain's ice cream slightly brownish and give it a rougher texture. When the food ministry banned the use of milk in ice cream, manufacturers were obliged to find a substitute and many have used white flour for which national flour now has been substituted.

Wings Abroad

R.C.A.F. Newspaper Makes Its First Appearance In Britain

London.—"Wings Abroad" made its first appearance in Britain as the newspaper of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The publication is devoted to the activities of the R.C.A.F. and Canadians in the Royal Air Force in all parts of the world.

The first page of the first issue carried a banner line: "Canadians Were First to Spot Jap Aircraft." The article described how Canadian reconnaissance craft saw clouds of Japanese planes approaching Colombo and flashed the word to Ceylon where fighter planes went into the air and mopped up the invaders.

Three of the six columns at the top of the page were taken up by a picture of Flying Officer R. C. (Moose) Fumerton, D.F.C., of Winnipeg, and Sergeant Pat Bing, with part of the fuselage of a Heinkel they shot down.

"Wings Abroad" was started as a mimeographed sheet by the first Canadian squadron in England and it now covers all squadrons.

STILL CARRYING LOAD

General Summerwell, commander of U.S. Army supply services, told in New York that U.S. production of airplanes, tanks, guns and munitions now exceeds Germany's, or would shortly. That is good news. But as yet, Britain's production is greater than that of the United States. The British Empire, which has carried the load for two years and a half, carries it still.—Ottawa Journal.

Geologists divide the earth into three spheres: lithosphere or rock; hydrosphere or water; and atmosphere, or air.

ESKIMO IN BLACK WATCH

The prized red hackle, won by the Black Watch Regiment in 1795, is worn by an Eskimo for the first time. The treasured battle trophy is worn by Pte. Tony Planinshek, who joined the Black Watch in Montreal. He was the first recruit from outside Montreal to join the newly mobilized 2nd Battalion of the famous regiment. The 1st Battalion was one of the first Canadian units to go overseas.

Further Economy

Provincial And Municipal Governments Should Practice Thrift

There are many who hold that it is high time provincial and municipal governments had it impressed upon them that they must adapt themselves to a wartime economy as have the private corporation and the individual.

The provinces and municipalities have benefited from a very considerable reduction in relief costs since the beginning of the war, and, with restrictions on automobile and bus travel, the former will not face the same need for expenditures on highways. There are many other directions in which spending by governments can be cut down; it is unlikely to be seriously considered, however, until reduced revenues make it a necessity.

Taxpayers, the great majority of whom are prepared for almost any sacrifice to maintain the war effort at a fast tempo, are still human enough to expect governments to recognize the emergency and cut the garment in keeping with the cloth. —Montreal Financial Times.

Can Mend Machinery

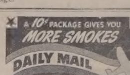
Old-Time Blacksmith Able To Repair Farm Implements

A new England community is advertising for a blacksmith. In the last few years, some blacksmiths have been travelling around with shops in a trailer. But 1942 is a different year. Blacksmiths are coming into their own. Not so much for horseshoeing, although the United States' 14,000,000 horses and mules will have to be shod. The important point is that new farm machinery will be scarce and expensive. The old-time smith, able to mend, patch—and invent—will be needed to help 6 800,000 farmers get the fullest use from precious metal. — Christian Science Monitor.

THE PRINTER'S ERROR

The Owen Sound Sun-Times says: According to the old gag, if a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it; if a lawyer makes one he collects more fees for the appeal; if a judge makes one he eventually becomes a precedent; if a clergyman makes one he doesn't find out until he's in the next world. But let a printer make one—ye gods!

Under-inflation of tires causes rapid tread wear. The average tire, under-inflated by as little as six pounds, loses 30 per cent. of its total mileage.


A 10¢ PACKAGE GIVES YOU MORE SMOKES
DAILY MAIL Cigarette Tobacco

Turning Out Bullets

Automatic Machines Were Formerly Used To Make Dome Fasteners

Huge automatic machines that a few months ago had been making dome fasteners now turn out bullets for rifle ammunition instead of their peacetime product in a large plant in Eastern Canada.

From these intricate machines which cunningly fashion and assemble the various parts of a bullet before it is pressed into the case, virtually every arena of war, has been supplied with bullets. The machines are believed to have been used successfully for the first time in this plant for the assembly of bullet components.

A great deal of patient planning and engineering was necessary before such complex machines could be turned from the production of a glove or overshoe dome fastener to the assembly of the aluminum tip, the lead core, and the steel jacket of a bullet. The visitor is fascinated by the involved process in which the parts are automatically assembled in their proper places, the jacket closed, and the cannelure formed.

Nor is this the only novelty the plant provides for the layman who enters its miles of production lines. The die shop foreman points with pride to what is known in plant parlance as a "sausage machine," which automatically produces a die every two minutes. This plant, he states, is the first in Canada, and perhaps in the world, to use automatic methods in the manufacture of precision tools.

Into these "sausage machines," of which there is quite a sizeable battery, are fed 12 to 15-foot lengths of special steel. The machine slowly swallows the steel at one end and ejects a completely finished die at the other. The process reduces the necessary shop space by 50 per cent. and saves hundreds of hours of manual labor.

During the Great War this plant was used to make munitions. It was later converted into a textile mill, and also served as a large food warehouse. When present hostilities began, it reverted to its first use, this time to manufacture small arms ammunition.

Some forty-nine operations are required in the manufacture of a .303-inch ball cartridge, and expert supervision is needed for each. Foremen have been, and are still being, selected from the workers and trained to assume important posts. There is also provided a promotional system by which those who feel they are capable of supervisory work may enroll for a series of special studies.

To improve their work, foremen met periodically for technical discussions. These are attended both by the men and the management. The meetings cover a wide variety of subjects, and are supplemented by motion pictures and chalk talks.

Although the plant is situated within the metropolitan area of Montreal and staff members live in their own homes, company officials are genuinely interested in their welfare and special attention is paid to employee health. A doctor and seven nurses are in attendance.

There is a large cafeteria which accommodates the workers in shifts. Here they obtain for 25 cents a meal equivalent to any served in the city for almost twice that price. Various sports activities are also arranged.

A FALSE BELIEF

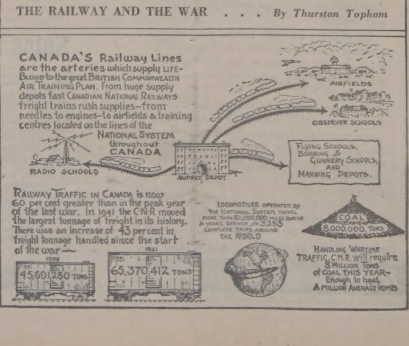
Many a popular scientific belief is false. For instance, our sun is not burning. It is too hot to burn. Temperatures within the sun may go as high as 70-million degrees Fahrenheit. "Burning," technically the chemical union of a substance with oxygen, can't occur at such high temperatures.

BOUND TO HAPPEN

It was bound to happen, that with rubber tire rationing and the like, Bert L. Sieb, Michigan City insurance agent, for the first time in his 21 years in business sold a property damage policy on a horse. The buyer was manager of a bottling works.

Then there are those who think that perhaps the cheapest alarm clocks are the best. There is always a chance that they will fail to ring.

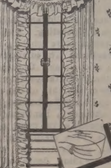
THE RAILWAY AND THE WAR . . . *By Thurstan Topham*


CANADA'S Railway Lines are the arteries which supply LIFE-BLOOD to the great BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN. From huge supply depots fast CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS freight trains rush supplies—from needles to engines—to airfields & training centres located on the lines of the NATIONAL SYSTEM throughout CANADA
AIRFIELDS
OBSERVER SCHOOLS
FLYING SCHOOLS, BOMBING & GUNNERY SCHOOLS, AND MANNING DEPOTS.
RADIO SCHOOLS
SUPPLY DEPOT
RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN CANADA is now 60 per cent greater than in the peak year of the last war. In 1941 the C-N-R moved the largest tonnage of freight in its history. There was an increase of 43 per cent in freight tonnage handled since the start of the war—
1939
45,691,280 TONS
1941
65,370,412 TONS
LOCOMOTIVES OPERATED BY THE NATIONAL SYSTEM TRAVEL MORE THAN 81,000,000 MILES DURING A YEAR'S SERVICE, OR 3253 COMPLETE TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD
COAL 8,000,000 TONS
HANDLING WARTIME TRAFFIC, C.N.R. will require 8 MILLION TONS of COAL THIS YEAR— Enough to heat A MILLION AVERAGE HOMES

Wrapped to keep it pure, full strength, ROYAL never lets you down... Gives you bread that's extra fine—Smoothest, sweetest in the town!
INDIVIDUALLY WRAPPED
ROYAL YEAST CAKES MAKE PERFECT BREAD
MADE IN CANADA

HOME SERVICE

LOVELY CURTAINS ARE EASY TO MAKE



Spring Style Wears Corsage!

What could be more charming than these fresh, flowing curtains of white organdie, crowned with artificial flowers!

You can make them easily yourself—ruffles, swag and all!—with a few professional hints.

Your swag is nothing but a straight piece of goods about one and a third times the length of your valance board, and twice as deep as the finished swag.

You snip off its ends on a slant and cut the lower edge in a broad scallop. Sew the ruffle to this lower edge and stitch tape to the top edge; then drape swag and tack tape to valance board.

Measuring the side draperies, add 2 inches for shrinkage and take them up in a tuck near the top. When you sew the ruffles on allow plenty of fullness at the corners to prevent "hooping."

Simple, with our 32-page instruction booklet to guide you! Shows with diagrams and pictures how to make swags and cascades, fitted valances, French pleats, cornices and many lovely curtain and drapery styles.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "New Ideas In Making Curtains and Draperies" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and the name of booklet.

Gardening

Spread Sowings

Gardeners are advised to divide their seed into at least three parts, sowing a third as soon as weather permits, a third a little later and the balance at the very tail-end of the planting season. In this way, if frost does cut down the first batch, there will be more plants coming on and the season will be lengthened by the last part of the garden sown.

When this practice is carried out with vegetables, too, it spreads the harvest season over several weeks. It is best to have beans, carrots, beets, corn and such things coming on in several stages, so that they will always be at their best for the pot.

Continuous Bloom

The first objective of brand-new gardeners is usually a continuous display of bloom. This requires a bit of planning, especially to get something showing during the very early part of the season, and also for the tail-end, after the first frost or two. In this planning a good Canadian Seed Catalogue will be of immense help as it gives the time of blooming with each variety, the color, height, hardiness and other pointers.

An Early Start

An extra early start can be obtained by using well-started plants either out of ones own greenhouse or hotbed, or purchased in flats from seedsmen or nurserymen. With flowers these plants are just about ready to bloom when bought. Indeed some of them may have the odd bloom on them when still in the boxes. Experts, however, advise against leaving this bloom on at transplanting. It puts a strain on the plant and is apt to delay growth. Pinched off, the plant soon recovers from the shock of transplanting and will make stockier and larger growth.

A few perennials like the dwarf Phlox and Iris help out with early bloom. These will come along just a few weeks after the tulips and the crocusses. The middle part of the season is easy. Then practically all of the annuals are at their best. Towards the end of the open season, Salvia, Cosmos, English Marigolds, late Petunias and Asters will keep up the show, some of the hardier ones indeed standing a little frost. Not daunted at all by the first cold, and in fact able to survive from five to ten degrees of frost, will be the hardy, outdoor Chrysanthemums, the late Daisies and any other late flowers with tough, woody stems.

Traffic control by lights first was tried in New York City in 1918. Policemen turned these lights on and off by means of levers.

2462

Smoke them regularly!
DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES
18 FOR 20c.

Can Use Honey

Manufacturers Of Candy And Soft Drinks Buying Large Supply

With candy and soft drinks manufacturers reported to be scouring the countryside, endeavoring to buy up honey crops at prices well above the retail prices ceiling established by Ottawa, householders may have difficulty in getting honey for their tables. The situation has already been brought to the attention of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board authorities with the suggestion that some action should be taken to correct this price discrepancy if the domestic markets for honey are to be protected.

Honey producers cannot be blamed for accepting offers which in some cases are said to be five cents a pound above the 12 cents a pound retail price level. The candy and soft drink manufacturers are eager to get all the honey supplies available as a substitute for sugar. Honey is said to be an ideal substitute for sugar in the manufacture of both candy and carbonated beverages, particularly for ginger ale.

SELECTED RECIPES

RECIPE OF THE WEEK

There's something about bran that brings out all the tart sweetness of apples. Combined in a pie with sour cream added for good measure the results are superb-tasting. This menu-miracle is achieved through the following recipe:

All-Bran Apple Cream Pie

¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoon flour
1 cup sour cream
1 egg
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 cups finely chopped tart apples
1 recipe All-Bran pastry

* * *

2½ tablespoons flour
2½ tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon cinnamon

Combine sugar and flour; add cream, well beaten egg, vanilla and salt. Beat until smooth. Add apples and mix thoroughly. Pour into pie pan with All-Bran pastry. Bake in lower rack in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 325 degrees F.; raise pie to upper rack and bake 25 minutes. Remove from oven. Combine flour, sugar, butter and cinnamon and mix thoroughly. Sprinkle over top of pie and continue baking in slow oven (325 degrees F.) about 20 minutes.

All-Bran Pastry

¼ cup All-Bran
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
4 tablespoons cold water, more or less

Roll All-Bran until fine; combine with flour and salt. Cut in shortening. Add water, a little at a time, until dough is moist enough to hold together.

Skagway, Alaska, chief port of entry during the Klondike gold rush, is famed for its gardens.

In the human body the centre of gravity is slightly to the right.

A purse is doubly empty when it is full of borrowed money.

SORE FEET from any cause—Athlete's Foot, Blisters, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chafed Skin—use this new, fast-acting, soothing, sweet-smelling remedy. Keep a tin handy for emergencies.
Cress HEALING SALVE AT ALL DRUG COUNTERS 50¢

"MIDDLE-AGE" WOMEN (38-52 yrs. old)
HEED THIS ADVICE!!
If you're cross, restless, NERVOUS—suffer hot flashes, dizziness—caused by this period in a woman's life—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Made especially for women. Hundreds of thousands remarkably helped. Follow label directions. Made in Canada.

EASIER ON YOUR THROAT!
DAILY MAIL Cigarettes
BLENDED TO YOUR TASTE!
18 FOR 20c.

CONCERN IS EXPRESSED OVER ELEVATOR AGENTS AND WHEAT LOSSES FROM RAILWAY CARS

Ottawa.—Members of the House of Commons agriculture committee expressed concern over western elevator agents who were allegedly dismissed when their elevators were filled with grain, and over wheat losses from railway cars being shipped to the head of the lakes.

D. G. McKenzie, chairman of the board of grain commissioners, a witness before the committe, said he did not feel the situation regarding elevator agents was serious. A shortage of experienced men was anticipated due to enlistments. He said grain companies had officials check on losses of grain in shipments and taken steps to secure settlement with the railways.

Gordon Ross (Lib., Moose Jaw) said storage rates paid elevator companies were sufficient to cover all their costs of operation.

"I have noticed throughout the country that when the elevator companies get their elevators filled with grain and they were drawing money for storage, they reduced salaries or dismiss some men, and have one agent look after three or four elevators," he said.

"I do not think that is fair."

He said the board should examine the possibility of having automatic weighers placed in elevator spouts to weigh the grain being loaded into railway cars. Many old railway cars were being called into service and grain would be lost from them.

"The agent is put in the position where he is supposed not to be short in weighing the farmer's wheat, and the one who loses is the producer," Mr. Ross said.

The automatic weigher device would permit an exact check of grain loaded in a car and the elevator agent could secure a bill of lading for that amount.

E. E. Perley (Con., Qu'Appelle) supported Mr. Ross' statement.

"The laying off men when the elevators are full is wrong," he said.

The losses of grain in shipment mean that the elevator agent was forced to take steps to protect himself. His own experience had been that in one season of shipments to a lakehead terminal elevator the shortages reported from the terminal amount to 700 bushels.

P. E. Wright (C.C.F., Melfort) said he agreed with the other two members.

Mr. McKenzie said he had no knowledge of general dismissals of elevator agents. He did not doubt there had been cases where men had been released.

"I believe the companies face a shortage of elevator agents and we all may suffer by the difficulty in obtaining competent agents due to the war," he said.

SENDING PARCELS

Prisoners At Hong Kong Will Get Them Through The Red Cross

Toronto.—Details of arrangements made by the Canadian Red Cross Society to send food and parcels to Canadian prisoners at Hong Kong were announced here.

The Canadian government will send to each soldier a complete outfit, medical supplies and mosquito netting. Next-of-kin parcels may be forwarded to supplement government and Red Cross aid.

Officers of the International Red Cross have obtained permits from the Japanese government and delegates will shortly visit the prison camp at Hong Kong, headquarters said.

Mrs. H. Plumptre, acting director of the Red Cross inquiry bureau at Ottawa, said next-of--kin parcels must not contain food or chocolate, but chewing gum may be sent.

The government outfit being sent does not include a sweater and officials suggest a sleeveless sweater and wool socks would be desirable.

Tobacco or cigarettes may not be included in the parcels. Toilet supplies may be sent and may include toothbrush and powder, safety razor and blades, hard nail brush, strong soap and shaving soap, comb and insect powder.

Next-of-kin parcels should be sent to Ottawa immediately addressed this way: Name of soldier, name of regiment, regimental number, "taken prisoner of war at Hong Kong," care force "C", General Post Office, Ottawa.

DESERTED TOWNS

Being Converted Into Model Settlements For Japs In B.C.

Vancouver—British Columbia "ghost towns" of the interior Slocan district are rapidly being converted into model settlements where Japanese families evacuated from the coastal defence zone will make their homes, and the movement of Japanese families to the latest one, Slocan.

Latest figures show that Greenwood already has a population of 812 Japanese, Kaslo 429, and Slocan 22. The fourth "ghost town"—Sandon—has only two Japanese so far, but a work crew of 24 carpenters, plumbers and laborers left to make preparations for the Japanese to follow.

TOO AMBIGUOUS

Britain Not Satisfied With Axis Reply Regarding Aid For Greece

London.—Dingle Foot, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of economic warfare, informed the House of Commons that German and Italian replies to the proposal to send 15 000 tons of grain monthly from Canada to Greece are "ambiguous" and it has been found necessary to ask further elucidation.

The German reply excluded islands where famine has been particularly acute from any participation in the scheme, jointly sponsored by Britain, Canada and the United States.

CAUSE FOR WAR

If Russia Supplies China With Arms Says Japanese Official

Rome.—Should Russia supply China with arms, this would be a cause for war, Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese ambassador to Italy, said in an interview.

(Russia has been reported supplying China with arms for almost five years over a long road extending into Central China from the Siberian province of Turkestan. Whether the supplies still are flowing now that Russia is heavily engaged is uncertained).

Guard Against Beef Shortages In The Future

Ottawa.—Arrangements to guard against future beef shortages in Canada and maintain prices for cattle producers were announced by Donald Gordon, chairman of the wartime prices and trade board.

Three major steps have been decided on:

1. Producers will receive the price which they would normally receive for cattle shipped to the United States, and exports will be controlled when necessary.

2. A control organization will purchase cattle from exporters in periods of short supply and resell them in the domestic markets.

3. Adjustments on ceiling prices on beef will be permitted, giving recognition to seasonal variations in cattle prices.

The effect of the plan on wholesale and retail prices will be announced later, Mr. Gordon said.

In recent weeks shortages of beef on eastern Canadian markets have been reported, while shipments to the United States under the quota which permits the export of more than 190,000 head annually from Canada have been made at record speed.

Mr. Gordon said the plan evolved to ensure adequate domestic supplies of beef and protect the cattle producers on the export prices was "comprehensive."

Cattle producers will receive the export price for the number of cattle which could be exported to the United States, and the domestic market "will be supported up to the level of beef ceiling prices until each export quota has been filled."

(Beef cattle shipments to the United States are divided into quarterly quotas. The quarterly quota starting on April 1 was filled early in May and the next quota shipments will start July 1.

"The details of the organization necessary to carry out the plan may take a few weeks, but immediate relief from the present unsettled condition in the beef industry will be given," Mr. Gordon said.

The board had recognized from the outset of price control the necessity of seasonal variations in the prices of certain agricultural products. Beef cattle prices normally reached their lowest levels in November, after which there was usually a steady price rise to June of the following year.

The necessity for such seasonal variations, to cover cost of wintering and to encourage winter finishing of cattle, now was being recognized by providing for adjustments in ceiling prices by periods throughout the full 12-month cycle.

Mr. Gordon said the plan was the result of investigation and study in association with the agriculture department and representatives of producers and the beef trade.

"The new plan includes a means of paying beef producers the export price for cattle which they would normally ship to the United States and provides a system for the control of exports of cattle whenever shortages in the domestic supply of beef call for action," Mr. Gordon said.

ARE BEING STUDIED

Ottawa.—Restrictions on travel between Canada and U.S. have been and are being studied by the joint economic committee and by other agencies of the two governments, said a return tabled in the House of Commons.

2465

ON PER CENT. BASIS

Wheat Deliveries Depend On Grower's 1941 Authorized Acreage

Ottawa.—Western wheat deliveries during the crop year 1942-43 will be made on the basis of the grower's 1941 authorized acreage, George McIvor, chairman of the Canadian wheat board, told the House of Commons' committee on agriculture.

The 1941 authorized acreage was based on 65 per cent. of the grower's 1940 wheat crop.

Under the federal program for 1942-43 wheat deliveries are restricted to 280,000 000 bushels from the west.

"Until the acreage for 1942 is known and until the general pattern of the 1942 crop is established, it will be impossible to state the basis upon which wheat deliveries will be made from authorized acreages," Mr. McIvor said.

The board would have to take into consideration the acreage, production and probable marketing of feed grains and flaxseed, under the 1942-43 program before per-bushel wheat delivery quotas were decided.

For the 280,000,000 bushels to be delivered, the wheat board will pay 90 cents a bushel for No. 1 northern, basis in store at Fort William.

FOOD SHORTAGE

Acute Conditions In Germany And The Occupied Countries

London.—Germany's 1942 harvest will not be better than 75 per cent. of average even with ideal weather conditions for the next two months, and if there is a drouth—as Marshal Goering implied in a speech—"food conditions will be extremely tight," the ministry of economic warfare predicted.

The ministry said that the German crop shortage would be due to lack of experienced farm workers, shortage of fertilizers and inferior seeds.

"Germany had bad crop years in both 1940 and 1941," an official said, "and the nation had to draw on the huge stocks laid aside in 1939 and prior years.

"There is acute shortage also in the occupied countries, particularly in the Balkans, and the Reich is unable to replenish its warehouses."

SMUTS IN CAIRO

London.—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, has arrived in Cairo after travelling 2,000 miles by plane and car in 10 days, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. Gen. Smuts visited base camps and hospitals on his journey.

NIGHT FIGHTER

Wing Commander Max Aitken, son of Lord Beaverbrook, led a squadron of night fighters that bagged four Nazi bombers. Recently Aitken, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross, personally shot down one of the four.

GOES TO HOLLAND

German Gestapo Chief To Cope With Anti-Nazi Resistance

London.—Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Gestapo, has arrived in Holland to cope with rising anti-Nazi resistance, the news agency Aneta said.

Himmler reached the Netherlands after a visit to his Gestapo lieutenant, Reinhard Heydrich, who now is in charge of the police in occupied France. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, commander of the German occupation troops in northern France, also was said to have visited Holland recently.

The visit of Himmler followed a new outburst of anti-German activity which resulted in the execution of 96 alleged leaders of a secret anti-Nazi society and the arrest of more than 2,000 Netherlands army officers and the seizure of 460 prominent Netherlanders as hostages.

FIRE LOSS HIGH

Total Property Loss In Canada For 1941 Was $23,042,907

Seigniory Club, Que.—W. L. Clairmont, Dominion fire commissioner, said that fire loss for 1941 showed an increase of $5,307,643 over the previous season, and total property loss for the year in Canada amounted to $28,042,907. He was speaking at the annual meeting of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association.

Training Fighting Force

"The whole idea behind the training of Canada's army is to turn out a fighting force that will be prepared to fight—no, not fight—to lick—to lick anyone, anytime, anywhere. And believe me," added Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, Canada's new chief of the general staff, "We've got an army that can do it." Gen. Stuart was making his first tour of M.D. 2 military camps, including Long Branch, Newmarket and Camp Borden, since his appointment. Gen. Stuart is shown with Corp. W. S. Thompson.

Decorations Are Nothing New To These Heroes

Two of these three Royal Air Force heroes who received honors from the King at a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace, were well laden down with medals before their latest awards. Left to right, Wing-Commander Gillian, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., who received the bar to his D.S.O.; Wing-Commander Malan, D.S.O., D.F.C. and bar, and A.F.C., who received the bar to his D.S.O., and Group-Captain Crerar who received the C.B.E.

MEXICANS ANGRY

Sinking Of Tanker By Nazis Has Aroused Intense Feeling

Mexico City.—The war drums are beating in Mexico. Organized labor formally has petitioned President Camacho for a declaration of war on the Axis, and offered the Mexican army at least 20,000 "fresh fighting men."

At the same time the permanent commission of congress bitterly denounced Nazi-Fascist "piracy" and urged the Mexican people to organize "meetings of patriotism."

The congress commission met for the first time since the torpedoing of a Mexican tanker by an Axis submarine.

Speakers drew wave after wave of applause as they denounced the Axis, pledged aid to the United Nations and demanded full retribution for the sinking. And they said the nation would follow the leadership of their president "into the trenches if necessary."

Study Farm Unit To Assist Wheat Board On Quotas

Ottawa.—A farm from 121 to 200 acres is most common in Manitoba and Alberta, and from 281 to 360 acres in Saskatchewan, Dr. T. W. Grindley, secretary of the Canadian wheat board, told the House of Commons.

Of 15,669 farms in Manitoba, 5,454 were from 121 to 200 acres and 4,017 from 121 to 200 acres and 4 017 from 281 to 360. In Alberta 9,260 of 30,798 were in the 121 to 200-acre category and 8,805 from 281 to 360 acres. In Saskatchewan, of 35 527 farm units 11,301 were from 281 to 360 acres and 8,560 from 121 to 200 acres.

Dr. Grindley said studies of farm units had been undertaken to assist the wheat board in establishing equitable quota delivery system. During the crop year 1941-42, wheat deliveries were limited to 230,000,000 bushels from all Canada, and for 1942-43 80,000,000 bushels will be accepted by the wheat board for all the west.

Dr. Grindley said the board's experience was that there had been more compliments than complaints on the delivery quota system and its operation. The small farmer had not suffered under quota regulations, in the past Mr. Grindley said.

P. E. Wright (C.C.F., Melfort) said it appeared likely he would suffer in the future.

Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, member of the board of grain commissioners, told the committee about railway car allocations by the car control committee when elevators were crowded with grain. The wheat board decided which elevator points should have cars and how many, while the car control committee—named by railways, elevator companies, millers and exporters—made the distribution of cars at these points, on the basis of permanent space in elevators. The committee was not required after July, 1941, as the emergency conditions eased.

Dr. MacGibbon said the local distribution of cars on the basis of permanent elevator space might have meant some firms obtained slightly less than their usual proportion of business at certain points, but they largely made this up at other points.

Rev. T. C. Douglas (C.C.F., Weyburn) said the result had been that farmer-owned elevator companies were unable to accept all the grain offered them because their elevators were full, and competitors had to take the grain they could not handle. The distribution of railway cars should have taken into consideration temporary grain storage space built by elevator companies as well as permanent space at the various country points.

CANADIAN AIR SQUADRON HAS LANDED SAFELY IN STRAGETIC LOCATION IN THE FAR EAST

London.—Canada's air arm, growing stronger day by day, as airmen of the Dominion stream in increasing numbers "from the airdrome of Democracy," has been extended to a strategic corner of the Far East.

A brief announcement by R.C.A.F. overseas headquarters told of the safe arrival in the Oriental war theatre of the first Canadian squadron to serve elsewhere in this war than Canada or the United Kingdom.

A flying boat squadron commanded by Wing-Cmdr. Johnny Plant of Ottawa which has done valuable, though somewhat monotonous, work as a coastal command in this part of the war-torn world, left from a secret base in Northern Ireland and has completed its flight of thousands of miles without mishap.

The movement required several weeks of preparation. Hundreds of ground crewmen who set out on the hazardous journey by ship were followed recently by the aircraft which were flown out singly or in pairs. Word of the movement was withheld from the public for security reasons, until the last flying boat reached its destination.

It is expected that other squadrons will be operating on other fronts in the near future.

It is understood that a new flying boat squadron will be formed in Britain to replace the one despatched to the Far East.

The squadron had put in many hours of monotonous patrol and convoy escort work before its departure, but two of its members, Sqdn. Ldr. L. J. Birchall of Saint John, N.B., and Wararnt Officer C. Onyett of Huntsville, Ont., already had distinguished themselves in helping stem the Japanese thrust at the island of Ceylon in April. Their feat was officially described as "one of the greatest achievements of Canadian fliers of the present war."

They were crew members of the flying boat which first sighted the Japanese fleet approaching Ceylon. Nothing was heard of them after they flashed the alarm by radio to their base and they were listed as "missing after flying battle."

THE TOKYO RAID

American Airmen Scored Direct Hits And Did Great Damage

Washington.—The recent United States air-raid on Japan has been revealed as a foray which found American airmen flying so low they could see the amazed expressions on faces below, dropping bombs when within sight of the Imperial palace in Tokyo and leaving a swath of destruction 40 miles long and five to 20 miles wide.

Its leader was Brig.-Gen. James H. Doolittle—Jimmy Doolittle, the famous speed record holder of the days of peace. President Roosevelt pinned a Congressional Medal of Honor to his tunic at the White House and with that ceremony, numerous details of the attack were disclosed.

Direct hits left a nearly completed cruiser or battleship near Tokyo in flames. The Mitsubishi aircraft factory at Nagoya was strewn with incendiary bombs. Industrial concentrations, shipyards, docks, fuel stores, collections of fuel tanks, ammunition dumps at Yokesuke, Kenagawa, Kobe and Osaka, all felt the destructive effect of explosives.

SHOWS DECREASE

Immigration Dropped Considerably For Year Ending March 31, 1941

Ottawa.—Immigration to Canada dropped by 22.9 per cent. in the year ended last March 31, the immigration branch of the department of mines and resources reported in an annual summary.

During the year ended March 31, 1941, a total of 11,496 immigrants, including British, American, European and other races, entered Canada but during the year ended last March 31, there were only 8,867. Of these 2,182 were English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh; 6,311 were from the United States; 183 were northern Europeans and 189 belonged to the other races of the world, including a lone Italian and a lone Japanese.

Most of the newcomers went to Ontario to settle—3,255 of the 8,865 total. Quebec reecived 1,799; British Columbia, 1,535, and Nova Scotia, 1,222.

ITALY WANTS LAND

Press Demands That France Make Immediate Transfer Of Territory

Berne.—The Italian press has demanded territory from France and insisted that the transfer be made immediately, regardless of the length and outcome of the war. The insistence of the Fascist press was the strongest since Italy, Germany and France signed the armistice nearly two years ago.

The press campaign threw wide open the question of Laval's efforts to bring France into full co-operation with the Axis. It revealed Italy's impatience to have her share in the war gains as a reward for joining Germany in the conflict and it indicated that Germany had not given in to Italian claims.

RELEASES SHIPPING

London.—Authorities estimate that by eating the new brown loaf of bread for four days, Britons save 6,500 tons of shipping space. In 12 months this means releasing 600,000 tons of shipping.

ON FIRST VOYAGE

Canadian Freighter Had Hectic Time Dodging Nazi U-Boats

Vancouver.—The first steel freighter launched by a west coast Canadian shipyard under the wartime merchant ship-building program completed her first crossing of the Atlantic without mishap despite a "hectic time" with German U-boats. W. J. Percy Burrows, chief wireless operator, said in a letter to friends in Vancouver.

The 10,000-ton Fort St. James "behaved very well indeed," the wireless operator wrote.

"We had a hectic time with Jerry submarines. We sighted one which gave chase, but we managed to get away. We had two close shaves, which from my point of view were too adventurous to be comfortable."

FOR THE RED CROSS

London.—A tinned plum pudding, one of a consignment sent by Queen Victoria to men serving in South Africa during the Boer War, 1899-1902, was auctioned for the Red Cross prisoners-of-war fund.

RECONSTRUCTION IN BRITAIN IS SECOND ONLY TO THE TASK OF FIRST WINNING THE WAR

London.—The British are thinking hard about the future these days, and they're acting, too. They're trying to win the war as fast as possible so they can get to the task of building a better life. The post-war system, most experts believe, will be somewhere between pure individualism and pure socialism.

The war has done more than level homes and take lives. Its hardships have given the man in the street a deep-rooted will to achieve final victory. He has gritted his teeth and plunged into the job with a wholehearted desire to give up luxuries, work hard and risk his neck to attain the way life he prefers. The whole of that the British have done, and is doing, personifies "change."

An increase in politeness is noticeable; the people are more friendly.

Those are just some of the changes bombs have wrought. There are many others, non-phyiscal changes which have made the average man revise his ideas on politics and economics.

British history exemplifies an ingrained respect for position. But today the line of distinction has been pushed back until the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury that "service comes first and opportunity to make profits comes afterwards" can be taken as indicative of how England is thinking.

The average Britisher has taken a "glad to be alive attitude," and that attitude alone, perhaps, can be credited with giving him a new sense of values—a will to give up what he's had in order to repay Hitler with total defeat and thus attain what he wants in the future.

Reconstruction is uppermost in his mind, second only to winning the war—reconstruction not only of devastated homes and buildings, but a revision of economies, perhaps even of govmental structure. The Britons seem to accept the premise that in days to come wealth must not flow into the hands of a few, and that workers must have a greater share.

However, it is felt that for some time after the war ends the people will be anxious to relax and enjoy life after this terrific tempo of war. This undoubtedly would tend to check any violent swing to the "left."

But whatever happens after the war, the fact remains that today millions are seeing how the "other half" lives. Many more thousands than ever before are working with their own hands in the factories. Greatly increased numbers of citizens whose wages are being taxed—citizens who will want to know what their government does with their taxes. Hence, the people are becoming more and more concerned over their local and national governments, with an eye toward protecting their own welfare.

A Weedlike Shrub That Can Be Grown On Canadian Prairies Might Solve Rubber Shortage

Salinas, Calif.—Guayule, a weedlike shrub that produces 23 per cent. of its weight in rubber, has solved Mexico's rubber problem. Tires are not rationed there. The plant, according to officials of the Salinas chamber of commerce, can be grown on the Canadian prairies. Over 1,000,000 pounds of guayule rubber a month is being produced right now in four factories in Mexico and one at Salinas.

Fred McCargar, secretary of the Salinas chamber of commerce estimates a 1943 yield of 100,000 tons of rubber. The Guayule rubber is superior in almost every way to synthetics—and much cheaper to produce. Synthetic ranges in prices anywhere from 30 to 60 cents a pound. Guayule comes at 10 cents a pound.

Moreover, being real rubber, guayule can be produced for any purpose for which plantation rubber is used. The U.S. tariff commission reports guayule tires deliver 90 per cent. of the mileage of those made from the finest Malayan rubber.

William O'Neil, president of General Tire Corporation, and a pioneer in guayule experimentation here, explains, too, that guayule possesses a stretch or "give" far superior to synthetic rubber. This quality comes from the living cells of real rubber—it cannot be manufactured any more than scientists can put together a human body.

Guayule was a "forgotten plant" until the fall of Singapore, but now experimental plantations and factories are being rushed to completion here.

Guayule is one of close to 1,000 desert shrubs known to produce rubber, but its rubber content and quality set it aside as the continent's number-one producer. It grew wild in Mexico and Texas for decades until some anonymous and probably poverty-stricken chap discovered its rubber content about 30 years ago.

Salinas, the self-styled "lettuce capital of the world," owes its guayule prominence to a U.S.-owned company formed in Mexico after the turn of the century. This company developed milling processes, extracted the rubber from wild guayule and sold it commercially—only to be driven from Mexico in 1912 by the current revolution.

The company's botanists brought several hundred varieties of seed and experiments have been conducted throughout the past 30 years. Rubber is extracted from the root and branches of the shrub, which grows to heights of two to three feet. The entire plant is uprooted, dried and crushed, yielding its rubber in much the same manner as cider is extracted from apples.

The mash, or pulp, of the crushed plants is then immersed in huge water-filled tanks. The wood sinks, while rubber and cork from the bark of the shrub rise to the surface and are skimmed off.

Then water is forced, under terrific pressure, into the air holes of the cork, causing it to become waterlogged and sink in a subsequent flotation. The rubber remains floating, is skimmed off, and pressed into 100-pound slabs in curing ovens.

There remains but one more step—the removal of resin. Guayule contains 20 per cent. resin as against only four per cent. in tree rubber, and this was formerly considered a liability. Back in 1925, when some U.S. rubber manufacturers used guayule in tires, removal of the resin was an expensive process, but development of more efficient solvents has cut the processing price, and today the resin, itself, is in demand for plastics.

Whereas de-resinating formerly cost eight cents a pound it now costs less than one cent—and the resin so salvaged more than compensates for the cost.

At Salinas there are about 560 acres of mature 11-year-old shrubs and 100 acres of one to six-year-old plants. These would produce about 3,000 pounds of rubber per acre, as similar fields went 2,850 pounds per acre in 1941.

There is also a seedling plantation of 20 acres at Salinas, and these are being transplanted under supervision of the U.S. forestry service to 2,000 acres. More than 150 types of seed are now under investigation and planting methods differ widely. Seeds produce in a 10-1 ratio. Since there are now 24,000 pounds of seed available, which multiply tenfold in one year, there will be 240,000 pounds in early 1943. This will increase to 2,400,000 in 1944—and then guayule production will be limited only by the demand for rubber.—Toronto Star Weekly.

NO CONVERSATION

Mrs. Jones: "Why, it's disgraceful how Mrs. Brown carries on at the sewing circle."

Neighbor: "Is she an active member?"

Mrs. J.: "Oh, no! She just sits there without saying a word—and sews!"

A luxury is something you don't need but which you want more than something you do need.

The famous chalk cliffs of Dover, England, are made up of tiny sea shells.

The Real Story

Press Correspondent Tells About Experience He Had In Bomber

An advanced air base in the southwest Pacific. These are the men who ride the Allied bombers against Japan.

British United Press correspondent Harold Guard rode with them during an aerial bombardment of Rabaul, the Japanese base at New Guinea.

Guard, wedged in between the gunner and navigator, says the big bombers roar in from a cloud bank. Japanese fighters dive down like demons. Anti-aircraft shells burst around the planes like giant puff balls.

The turret gunner grins at the picture of his fiancee pinned to the side of the bomber. The pilot swears with an amazing depth of sincerity. The plane now rockets over the target. The bombardier releases his lethal cargo. As the bombs fall, he sings like a fool:

"I don't want to set the world on fire."

The bombs hit exactly where they are supposed to. The big plane heads for home.

Later, when the reports are in, this terse, undramatic communique goes out to the world:

"The air force attacked shipping, barracks, and warehouses and machine-gunned personnel. Incendiaries were dropped on wharf establishments."

That, says Guard, doesn't begin to tell the story.

An Annual Ceremony

Fishing Boats In Prince Edward Island Port Receive Blessing

Hundreds of persons gathered on the shore at north Rustico, P.E.I., to take part in the annual blessing of the boats ceremony—a custom which is as old as the village itself.

The boats, not nearly so numerous as in years before the war, lined up in a circle near the harbor to receive the blessing which was given by the local priest, Father J. D. MacNeill.

In the centre boat were the altar boys and clergyman, while the other boats contained the fishermen, together with members of their families.

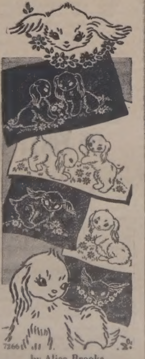
The occasion was marked a patriotic gesture, each boat proudly flying a Union Jack.

Fully 25 per cent. of last year's fishermen were absent this year from the colorful ceremony—on active service.

HAS ITS OWN FLAG

Nova Scotia, Canadian play-ground province which attracts thousands of American tourists annually, has the proud distinction of being the only province in the dominion and the first colony of Great Britain to possess a flag of its own. The flag is derived from the royal coat of arms granted to Nova Scotia in 1625 by King Charles of England.

Cute Puppies Are Fun To Do In Stitchery



by Alice Brooks

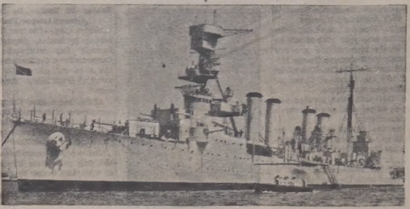
Embroider the antics of these lively puppies on towels, scarfs, luncheon or breakfast set. They're in simplest stitchery done in a jiffy! Pattern 7266 contains a transfer pattern of ten motifs ranging from 2¾ x 4¼ to 5 x 10¼ inches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

The first enclosed cabin airplane was built in 1912 by Bleriot, and was flown by Legagneux.

Sausages were mentioned in a cooking book in the year 228. 2465

U.S.S. Marblehead Limps Home 13,000 Miles



The U.S. cruiser Marblehead crawled into an east coast United States port after a voyage that took her 13,000 miles. Viciously attacked by 95 planes near Borneo three months ago, she suffered terrific damage. Several times the Japanese had announced that the ship had been sunk. So badly was she damaged that bucket brigades were formed to augment the work of the ship's pumps.

Alberta Oil

World's Largest Oil Firms Are Checking The Field

The largest oil companies in the world have opened offices in Calgary and have experts with a view to development of Alberta's oil resources.

With the rich Netherlands East Indies, Borneo and Burma oil fields in the possession of the Japanese, Alberta is one of the new known oil territories outside the United States available for development.

Among international companies with offices in Calgary are Shell Explorations, Ltd., Gulf Refining Company; Standard of British Columbia, affiliated with the great Standard companies of the United States; Imperial Oil Ltd., a subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey; the McColl-Frontenac Company, associated with the large Texas Corporation of the United States, and the British-American Oil Company which has extensive interests across the border.

A Real Emergency

British Pilot Had Good Reason For Making Forced Landing

British trainee at Macon, Georgia, who's been sticking to tea, was certain of what he encountered in mid-air aboard plane 250.

Cochran field's control tower was informed: "Cochran tower from 250. Coming in for emergency landing. Snake in plane. That is all."

R.A.F. Pilot Officers A. A. Cross and Peter Allan Morgan had just taken off when Cross heard Morgan's plea: "For heaven's sake, do something. There's a snake a yard long back here with me."

Back on the field, a ground crew found the reptile behind the instrument panel. It was a bull snake.

PROVES SOMETHING

A famous alienist was visiting Bermuda and a prominent official happened to meet him. The official, after discovering to his surprise that the alienist was an authority, not on imagination, but on the mentally unsound, asked him:

"Doctor, how do you really tell if a person is insane?"

"Oh, we merely ask him a few questions which ordinary people can answer correctly."

"What type of question?"

"Well," replied the alienist, "this sort of thing: Captain Cook made three voyages round the world and died on one of them. Which was it?"

"Oh, I say," objected the official, "I think that's a bit steep. I'm not very good at history."

Defences Improved

London Is Now Well Prepared To Fight Nazi Bombers

A year ago London, veteran of day and night air raids, staggered under a series of thumping Nazi punches.

A year ago London reeled, fought for breath and more than 1,000 of her people died during the night of May 10 in the fiercest raid of the war.

Today, virtually raid-free since last mid-summer, London stands bulwarked as never before to face Nazi bombers whose last bit of mass-murder in this empire capital was less than 100 killed on the night of July 27.

Now, wherever two or more people gather, talk eventually comes around to possible resumption of raids. If they do, greatly improved defences will meet the bombers, but for the time being at least the tension and agony London knew a year ago is gone as people stroll Piccadily Circus, Leicester Square, Regent street, the Strand and Charing Cross road.

Meantime London bristles with anti-aircraft guns and various secret devices some of them manned by Canadians. Each gun site is a small fort with guns in steel and concrete emplacements which look like slices of a miniature Maginot line.

Fire-fighting services have been organized, surface and underground shelters enlarged, strengthened and made more comfortable, immense water reservoirs erected at strategic points, rest centres re-equipped, hospital services broadened.

Special attention has been paid to air raid shelters. Hundreds of unsatisfactory shelters have been pulled down or closed and new-type shelters, equipped to withstand blast, erected.

Ventilation, heating and sanitary arrangements have been improved and first aid facilities installed against the day when Londoners may have to once more move underground in force. There are 7,760 shelters in the London area with at least one-third of them equipped with canteens.

In the rebuilding of fire-fighting services 1,400 local authority brigades in Britain have been reconstituted as a national fire service, composed of 33 forces operating under a new code of discipline, and a new system of control.

Every civilian has been enrolled in a fire-guard, an organization incorporated in the air raid wardens service, intended to defeat incendiaries by dealing with fire bombs as they fall.

Billiard Tables

Airmen Of Western Air Command Are Looking For Unused Tables

Airmen from the prairie provinces who have been posted to R.C.A.F. stations in the Western Air Command think there are a number of unused billiard and pool tables standing around in various western communities awaiting disposal. As requests have been received from some of the more isolated coastal stations for such tables and equipment, if any of our readers know of one that might be available this is a good way to get it back into service.

Information about these tables and whether they can be obtained by donation or the cost of purchase can be sent direct to: Flt. Lt. W. H. Molson, Auxiliary Services Officer, Western Air Command, R.C.A.F., Victoria, B.C., or Flt. Lt. E. S. Hammett, Auiliary Services Officer, No. 2 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Must Die Fighting

Japan Gives Pilots Faulty Parachutes Or None At All

Japanese pilots are being given exploding parachutes, faulty ones or none at all in order to make certain that they will not become prisoners, Allied airmen say.

Fliers at an Australian base have found traces of only one parachute from numerous Japanese planes shot down and they believe many Japanese airmen have been persuaded to go without them by stories of what their fate would be if captured.

R.A.A.F. men who have operated in other areas reported seeing Japanese parachutes explode when opened. They theorize that Japanese officers placed explosives charges in the equipment to make sure that the pilots would fail to reach the ground alive.

GRADING EGGS

It is required by law that the Government Grade mark shall be shown clearly with all eggs offered for sale in Canada. This grade mark is purchaser's guide to quality. The best quality eggs are marked Grade A and are available in three sizes, large, medium, and pullet. The quality in all three sizes is identical. In certain localities there is a limited supply of Grade A-1, which represents the finest quality fresh eggs from Government-inspected flocks.

Soviet children learn to ski as American children learn to roller-skate.

Waterfalls In The National Parks

Twin Falls, Yoho National Park, British Columbia, Canada.

The Monsoon Of The Indian Ocean Is Accompanied By Intense Heat And Heavy Rains

Despatches from the Burma front said the Japanese had "pushed forward with breakneck abandon in a supreme effort to beat the monsoon, the westerly rains which turn Burma's lowlands into quagmires.

The monsoon is a wind, not a rain, although one accompanies the other, writes W. F. McDermott, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Anybody who has traveled the Indian Ocean in the summer monsoon will testify the wind is worse than the rain. It sweeps over the ship day after day with an implacable relentlessness.

While not of tremendous velocity it will toss around the largest ship and unlike an Atlantic gale, it never lets up. A violent, ceaseless wind is more intolerable to the human system than steady rain, particularly on a ship.

Few stomachs can support the incessant reeling and swaying. The loneliest place on a ship during a monsoon is the dining salon at meal time.

The heat is evenly intense and saturated with water. There is no coolness in wind or rain.

Some of the larger ships plying the Indian Ocean outfit their decks with a few shrubs and plants to give the comfortable illusion of a garden. When you walk in these vernal surroundings during the steaming heat of the summer monsoon you have the feeling of being in a commercial hothouse.

The wind is so strong that waves are continually thrown to the upper decks. To avoid flooding, it is often necessary to keep the cabin portholes closed and shut out the air on nights when the heat is insufferable. Sometimes the wind is violent enough to smash the thick glass of the porthole window.

The rain is steady, but not particularly heavy at sea. The monsoon blows over the Indian Ocean toward India, picking up moisture, and as it cools upon expansion and is forced to rise by the Himilayas, it releases its cargo in a drenching downpour.

There is nothing like these seasonal Indian rains in the North American climate. Water floods from the skies in an unbroken curtain and no protection can keep out the universal dampness. Your clothes will get moldy in a locked trunk and a room on the upper floor of a hotel will have the atmosphere of a cellar.

You can understand why the Japanese were in a hurry to get to Lashio before the monsoon blows its torrential rains over the Burmese roads. The weather has figured importantly in these global campaigns where all extremes of climate are met with. One can hardly appreciate what soldiers have gone through against the hostility of nature in the jungles of Malaya and the heat of Burma.

The Japanese have no greater adaptability for these extremes of climate than have the Americans, the British, the Australians or the Dutch. The Japanese are probably less suited to life in the tropics than the white men who have been successful colonists there for many generations.

Japan has a soft, temperate climate. Its people do not take readily to a harsher environment.

That is why they have had difficulty in colonizing Manchukuo. The climate there is not particularly rigorous from a midwestern American point of view, but it is hotter in summer and colder in winter than it is in Japan. Ordinary Japanese farmers are unwilling to leave their temperate island for the bleak plains, the heat and the cold of Manchukuo and many who went out as colonists have returned.

It is one thing to conquer people and lands. It is quite another thing to rule people and colonize lands.

Chemical Products

Canadian Production Of Chemicals Is Now Increasing

Canada is now turning out tremendous quantities of chemical products reports the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. For the most part the Dominion is well supplied with the raw materials needed in their manufacture, the chief exception being phosphates, nitrates, and bromine. Production of common salt in Canada increased from 464,714 tons valued at $2,822,289 in 1940 to 560,827 tons valued at $3,008,281 in 1941. About 46 per cent. of the total output in Ontario was used in the production of heavy chemicals. Production of sodium sulphate, all of it from deposits in Saskatchewan, reached a record total of 115,601 tons in 1941 which compares with 94,260 tons in 1940. A considerable part of the output is being exported.

The chemical and allied industries require a large quantity of these minerals in the making of acids, calcium and sodium compounds, fine chemicals, compressed and liquefied gases, fertilizers, and many other products. Common salt is needed, for instance, in the making of caustic soda, chlorine, and synthetic hydrochloric acid; sodium sulphate in the making of sulphate pulp and in the separation of nickel and copper; the phosphates in the making of fertilizers and phosphorus; pyrite and other sulphur-containing minerals in the making of acids, explosives, and paper; calcium chloride, used in refrigeration, dust-proofing dirt roads and airports, and in hardening cement; and bromine in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead compounds for use in high test aviation gasoline.

The Men Of Wong

Are Six-Foot Savages And Recreation Is Head-Hunting

The Allies lost Burma but they gained the Bong of Wong. Last week the Bong, which in the language of Wong means chief, declared war on Japan. The reinforcements he brought to the Allied cause were not large but they were spirited.

Wong is a Naga tribe village in the mountains dividing Northeastern India from Burma. The Wong men are six-foot savages who wear breechclouts and wind tight wire bands around their stomachs. They neither read nor write, eat everything from pigs to bugs, and worship nature. Their recreation is head-hunting.

A man of Wong will sell his birthright for a skull. His favorite skulls are babies', for it takes courage of a type much admired among the Wongs to penetrate a neighboring village, steal into a hut, and decapitate a child. The Wong men have been stopped from head-hunting in the British-administered areas in India but they still chop heads in their own mountains. The skulls are heirlooms, handed down from generation to generation.

For arms, the Wong men use a dhow—a long metal jungle knife—and bamboo spears. To protect their village from night prowlers, they dig traps and fill them with small, sharp bamboo stakes. These are intended to puncture unshod feet. They should also be effective against the tires on Japanese bicycles.—Newsweek.

A Real Puzzle

Small Boy Could Hardly Be Blamed For His Idea

After a visit to Toronto a mother, who lives in rural Ontario carried home as a souvenir for her five-year-old son a small cake of soap bearing the imprint of the Royal York Hotel. Weeks later the whole family, the boy included, travelled to Toronto. As they were leaving Union Station the mother pointed out the Royal York to the lad, who gazed at the towering structure with awe, standing stock-still on the sidewalk and refusing to budge. "Come along," said the mother. "What are you waiting for?" "Nothing," the boy replied. "I was just thinking that's an awfully big house to get along with such a little cake of soap."—Maclean's.

HAD ADEQUATE REASON

William Jennings Bryan, on one of his many campaign tours, delivered a stirring address in a small town in Texas. The populace cheered for many minutes. One young woman, carried away by the excitement, dashed up to the stage and asked to kiss him. Politely, Bryan declined the offer.

"Now, why did you do that?" demanded the campaign manager when he had cornered the orator backstage. "These people will resent your attitude."

"Well," shrugged Bryan, after a glance at his wife, who was with the party, "I shall be in Texas only a few days, but I intend to be with Mrs. Bryan the rest of my life."

In Scotland wheat has yielded as high as 2,650 pounds to the acre.

Broaden Sea Training

Officers And Men Will Learn How Commandos Do Job

Training of Canadian troops at sea in combined operations with the navy is being broadened to include detachments of officers and men from every infantry regiment overseas.

All these units are going to know how the raiding Commandos do their job—and to know how to do it themselves. The aim is to train troops throughout the army in coastal raiding and assault to have them ready as the knife-edge of the Canadian attack on Germany's western front.

As the army speeds its combined operation training, the Royal Canadian Navy is training Canadian naval officers and seamen in British waters in special service tasks of Commandos.

They are learning to handle flotillas of assault landing craft that carry the raiders to enemy beaches. One objective is eventually to have the Canadian army and navy working together on some raid assignment.

This new phase of Canadian army training obviously is leading up to Canadian participation in combined operations.

In the steel industry, carbometers are used to measure the carbon content of hot steel.

JUST 2¢ PER CAKE INSURES DELICIOUS BAKING

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD
MADE IN CANADA

FULL STRENGTH ...DEPENDABLE IN THE AIRTIGHT WRAPPER

WORK IS IMPORTANT

Laboratory Of London, Midland And Scottish Railway Keeps Busy

Sand from the Libyan desert has been specially sent to the research laboratory of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway for tests on the air filters of the diesel shunting locomotives to be used in the deserts of the Middle East. The filters were placed in a wind tunnel and the sand blown past them in order to imitate actual desert conditions. A related problem was to give a better supply of cooling air to the engine gearboxes of tanks operating in hot climates. The model of the after part of a tank was erected in the laboratory, and by making various alterations in the circulating fan and the air ducts, an improvement of 90 per cent. was achieved. The results of these experiments may be used in future tank designs.

The research department has recently devised another novelty rather like a pistol, with which pins that have been recovered from old correspondence are picked up magnetically in exact packetfuls by a pull on the trigger. Seven cwts. of pins, clips and fasteners were recovered in the first year.

Most of the work of the company's scientific staff is directly concerned with tthe war effort, either on the railway's own war problems or for Government departments. Substitues have to be continuously sought for as regular supplies become unobtainable, and a good example has been the discovery that the wool grease retrieved from the sewers at Bradford can be used in lubricating oils in the place of fatty oils previously imported for this purpose.

The research department's instrument shop has also been carrying out investigations on barbed-wire entanglements, steel helmets and armor plate.

The introduction of spray painting has been accelerated, enabling a wagon to be painted in six minutes as against the 40 minutes required by brushing. The work has been so simplified that it has been quickly mastered by women who have taken the place of painters called up to the forces.—British Industrial Publicity Unit.

Still In Existence

America's First Social Club Started In Nova Ssotia In 1606

The first social club in America was founded in the winter of 1606 at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, when the famous explorer, Samuel de Champlain, instituted the "Order of the Good Time." Still in existence, its roster today consists of more than 128 000 members resident in all parts of the world. Any visitor is qualified for membership who has spent seven days or more in Nova Scotia. They are presented with an attractive membership certificate.

Not more than one-fifth of the water in the ocean has a temperature of more than 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

The chimpanzee is the animal most nearly approaching man in bodily structure and appearance.

Better Smoking! DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES Milder Smoking
18 FOR 20c.

Tells The Truth

BBC News Broadcasts Is Enjoyed By Subjugated People

This story by an escaped Norwegian is typical of those that reach the BBC almost every day from the occupied countries. It shows the value that is set on the BBC's European Service:

I stood on the storm-swept headland somewhere in Northern Norway with a new found friend, a fisherman. I had been hunted for days and found shelter in his home. It was night. The winds swept through the pines and the stars sparkled out of the blackness. "It is time for the news," the fisherman said quietly. "Come!" He led the way down to his boat, we jumped in and rowed out into the storm.

The heavy seas tossed us about and nearly swamped us at times, but we went on and on, seemingly straight into the Atlantic. Nearly an hour later a hump loomed up out of the blackness, a tiny island. There were several boats in the small cove, and low voices came from a hole in the ground. We crept in through the opening. On a shelf stood a fine radio set, its green eye and lit dial was the only illumination in the silence as the London announcer's voice was heard.

It was the midnight news. It was mostly bad news that night. The pipes were puffed harder, that was the only sign of emotion. They could take it, those men. When it was ended one of the men said quietly: "Thank God for the truth, even if it hurts. It's a real friend who dares to tell you the truth." Then we made for our boats, and rowed off into the storm, to our distant homes.

Preserve Eggs

Should Be Gathered Several Times A Day In Warm Weather

With the approach of warm weather, more laying flocks are released from their winter quarters and allowed to range. The increased consumption of grass and other material picked up makes for low-quality eggs. The yolk color may be high and the albumen thin and watery, states Prof. J. F. Francis, Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph.

At least part of this drop in quality may be prevented by allowing the birds to range for one or two hours in the evenings when first let out, and later making a practice of keeping them housed during the forenoons.

A temperature of 69 degrees Fahrenheit is high enough to start the germ in a fertile egg to develop. The physico chemical changes which break down thick egg albumen are very rapid at summer temperatures.

Eggs held in rooms where the air is dry, lose moisture rapidly. The air cell increases in size, and this along with a visible yolk, gives the candling appearance of an old egg.

To produce top quality eggs, during warm weather it is advisable to limit the amount of grass and scavenger feed that the birds consume.

Gather eggs several times each day, cooling them quickly and holding them at a temperature between 55 and 65 degrees, in a room where the humidity is between 75 and 85 per cent. This is an important factor and cannot be overstressed.

Wood Replaces Metals

Many Articles Formerly Made Of Metal Are Now Made Of Wood

Canada's resources in timber continue to play a most prominent part in the war effort. According to the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources, the increased demand for metals for war purposes and the abundance of wood in Canada have resulted in a swing-back from metal to wood for a variety of purposes and to the consideration of wood or wood derivatives for a number of new uses.

Wood is meeting a shortage of steel for advertising signs; handles, beams and other parts of agricultural implements; arches and trusses of buildings; barges for various purposes; barrels; burial caskets; concrete forms; poles and piling; floor girders and joists; fencing; window frames and ashes; freight cars; office, house and hotel furniture; farm gates; golf shafts; aeroplane hangars; lookout towers; roofing; shelving; brewery and water tanks; bridges; spokes and felloes of wheels; and numerous other articles.

Wood, in its natural form or after processing, is helping to meet a shortage of tin formerly used in bearings, containers, kitchen utensils, ornaments, roofing, small tubes, and trays; and a variety of other goods.

The rapid and steady development of the use of phenol and urea resin adhesives is opening up a number of new fields for plywood and improved wood.

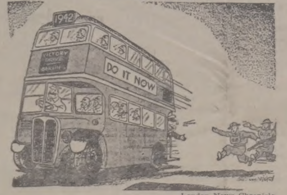
A NEW PROBLEM

The British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals have a new responsibility, that of caring for the pets of evacuated Japanese. At its East Cordova St. quarters in Vancouver, the society makes arrangements for abandoned animals.

Awards of decorations and medals in the first World War used up ribbon measuring 2,000 miles.

Air photographs are proving valuable in the development of Canada's natural resources.

"Catching The Bus"



—London News Chronicle.

Remains Landlubber

Man Not Real Seaman Until He Has Been Tattooed

Favorite artist in the thronged port of Halifax is Professor Frederick A. Baldwin, despite the fact that he never so much as touches a palette or easel.

His work is done with needles and garish dyes, with the hairy chests and muscular arms of the sailors in the Royal Canadian Navy and merchant marine as his canvasses. He is the seamen's artist by common appointment, and a man is still regarded as a landlubber until he has squirmed under the hands of this short, genial Englishman.

Go to him and he will give you a fine arm etching whose reds and blues will never fade to let you forget a girl named Mamie or Mabel. Or he will pick out in subdued pastels and pinks a touching scene called "sailors' memorial" showing inside a laurel wreath, the last of a ship being swallowed by angry seas.

Professor Baldwin claims that his customers, the majority of them seafarers, are sentimental lads who choose his chaste memorial etchings in preference to his more bawdy offerings. Many of the merchant mariners, he said, want to have tattooed on them the names of buddies lost at sea. Others have the names of their entire families listed down their arms.

The professor himself is a firm exponent of his art—he might be called a walking billboard. From his ankles to his neck cavort dancing girls, bleeding hearts and names of otherwise forgotten romances.

An Empire Patriot

Field Marshal Jan Smuts, One Of Britain's Greatest Friends

Little has been said in news dispatches about the role of South Africa in this venture but recently that Dominion severed relations with Vichy—the first of the British Dominions to do so—and the hand of Field Marshal Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, appears clearly in the subsequent moves. Here, again, we see the initiative of this briliant mind and Empire patriot at work. Smuts from being an enemy of Britain in the Boer War, has become one of her finest friends. In the Great War he brought his military genius to bear on the problem of ousting the Germans from their African colonies and succeeded brilliantly. Later he served on the Allied War Council and had a dramatic part in the negotiations which severed the links between Austria-Hungary and Germany. At home, during this war, he has dealt tactfully but firmly with a difficult domestic political problem. Now this fighting Prime Minister has helped take the strategic initiative.—Montreal Star.

ONLY FIVE PRESIDENTS

The C.P.R. has been in existence since 1881 and in all that time it has had only five presidents, D. C. Coleman, the latest of them. All his predecessors have been great men and great Canadians—Lord Mount Stephen, Sir William Van Horne, Lord Shaughnessy and Sir Edward Beatty.

It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the sun's energy reaching the earth is in the form of invisible infrared heat rays.

The hyena's jaws are strong enough to crush almost any bone.

Sea Fowl Trapped

Oil From Sunken Tankers Is Menace To Bird Life

Oil from tankers and other craft sunk in warfare in the Atlantic is taking its toll of North American bird life, according to the east coast migratory bird officer of the department of mines and resources at Ottawa.

Observers along the coast report that increasing nnumbers of waterfowl and sea birds are being washed ashore dead or in dying condition. The oil from sunken vessels or submarines comes to the surface and floats for days in calm patches or slicks, often extending over wide areas. The birds alight on the oil-calmed water and once their plumages become saturated with oil they are unable to fly and have to drift helplessly until cold or starvation brings death.

Gardening

Still Plenty Of Time

It is not too late to plant an excellent garden. As a matter of fact, experienced gardeners point that far more people err on the early planting side than vice versa. There is little real growth for the majority of flowers and vegetables before soil and air really warm up. With most things it is better to plant late than too early.

Of course there are some exceptions. There should be no delay in getting such things as peas, spinach, lettuce and radish into the ground.

The safest rule with flowers is to plant first those kinds that would naturally seed themselves in the reader's particular district. Among such "self seeders" are many of the poppies, the calendula, alyssum, pansies and other very hardy types.

Grass is also a plant that makes its best growth in the cool weather, and new lawns or lawn repair work should be started just as soon as soil is fit to work safely. The way to tell if this moment has arrived is to observe soil texture, if muddy and inclined to stick to shovel or shoes it is not dry enough. Soil fit for gardening is moist but not sticky. It will crumble when compressed in the hand, not pack into a tight ball.

Spacing

In planting flower and vegetable seed, spacing is important as even the enthusiast does not care to spend much time kneeling and thinning. Labor can be saved by not sowing too thickly. Corn, beets, peas and similar plants with big seeds can easily be sown at the distances advocated on the packet. With tiny seeded lettuce, alyssum or poppies, however, it is practically impossible to space by hand but if the seed is first mixed with a little sand and the whole sown carefully, plants will be spread out.

Even with all this care, however, usually some thinning of plants is essential later on. Quicker and sturdier growth will result where there is plenty of room.

Spring flowering bulbs such as tulips, hyacinths and daffodils should be left in the garden to mature after their period of bloom is over. At this time, of course, they cease to be an ornament and many owners are tempted to pull the disfiguring tops. This interferes with flower development for next year and as we are not going to get full supplies of these bulbs again until after the war, it is best to let them cure naturally. However, one can hide dying foliage with some well started bushy annuals. Transplanted now they will be big enough to hide the spring bulbs when the blooming period is over.

Want MORE CIGARETTES FOR 10¢? Roll your own with DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Princess Elizabeth

Heiress Apparent To Throne Is Taking Up Public Duties

The official entry of our future Queen into public life has been announced with just the right amount of discreet publicity. The royal children spent their early years at a salutary distance from the Throne, and though Princess Elizabeth has from her birth stood in the direct line of succession, there were several possibilities between that and the position of heiress-apparent which she now holds. It is well that we should be reminded that, having reached the age of sixteen, she will now begin to assume public duties, and well that at a time like this there should have been no "writing-up" of the occasion. To most of her future subjects the young Princess is best known through her admirable broadcast to children in Canada.

Her entry into public life will recall to most people who have read Greville that admirable diarist's description of the Princess Victoria's first hours as Queen—at the age, not indeed of sixteen, but of eighteen: "The King died at 20 minutes after two yesterday morning, and the young Queen met the Council at Kinsington Palace at 11. Never was anything like the first impression she produced or the chorus of admiration which is raised about her manner and behavior, and certainly not without justice. She went through the whole ceremony, occasionally looking at Melbourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred, and with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and ingratiating."

Princess Victoria had till that day never slept a night out of her mother's bedroom. Princess Elizabeth is a Girl Guide. She has been admirably brought up by singularly sensible parents.—London Spectator.

Glassware As Hones

Has Been Proved Effective In Keeping Razor Blades Sharp

Now a word or two about these "suggestions" for keeping blades sharp by using glassware as hones. A lot of men, says the Hamilton Spectator, are too sceptical to even put the recommendation to a test. But it does work. Even the master barber admits that it does, and so do many shavers who agree that another ten or fifteen close shaves can easily be obtained by this method, even by those who were wont to discard their blades after the third and fourth shave.

Simply get a smooth glass tumbler; place the blade, single or double edge, lengthwise inside the glass, which can be either wet or dry. Some shavers suggest that the blade be moved sideways; but the barber favors a semi-circular movement with the forefinger resting on the blade. A dozen strokes are enough, as these straighten the feather edge and restore the blade's original keenness.

In Netherlands Indies

Japanese Banks And Business Houses Are Very Active

Reports from Japanese sources in Java indicate that Japanese banks, especially the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Formosa, as well as Japanese business houses, are most active. Already large quantities of sugar have been sent out of the Netherlands Indies. Military police stations are being established all over Java, and all aliens—Europeans, Arabs and Chinese—have to report for registration.

The Japanese calendar has been introduced and Japanese feasts are being made national feasts for the Javanese also. The word "Japan" is banned, and "Nippon" or "Dai Nippon" ("Great Japan") must be used instead. In the religious field the Japanese are putting many obstacles in the path of Christians and Buddhists.

Canada's salt production in 1941 amounted to 560,827 tons as against 464,713 tons in 1940.

Wild roses grow in every province in Canada.

GROWNUPS can do it too!

You Can Prove It... Bill Did!
SLEPT LIKE A BABY AGAIN, JANE. THAT CERTAINLY PROVES THAT CAFFEIN AND TANNIN WERE BOTHERING MY NERVES...
H-M-M YOU'RE WEARING A SMILE TOO.
YES—SINCE I SWITCHED TO POSTUM I'VE LOST MY GRUMPINESS. I FEEL BETTER AND WORK BETTER...IT'S A GRAND MEALTIME BEVERAGE THAT LETS YOU RELAX.

RELAXATION is important to topnotch performance—to sound sleep. If you can't relax because you are one who is affected by caffein or tannin in mealtime drinks—switch to Postum. Postum contains no harmful stimulants to put your nerves on edge. Try Postum with meals : : : drink a cup before retiring : : : it lets your nerves rest—it lets you sleep.

CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN OR TANNIN ...NOTHING TO KEEP YOU AWAKE

POSTUM
100 CUPS IN THE 8-OZ. TIN
P232

Good Marksmen

Canada Wins Earl Jellicoe Sword For Best Large Senior Rifle Unit

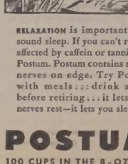
Canada won the Earl Jellicoe sword for the best large senior rifle unit in the Empire and took 14 positions in the honors list of the best 100 units of the Empire, it became known when results of the King George V. trophy competition and the 1941 Imperial challenge shields competitions for boys of the Empire were announced.

Canadian marksmen failed to qualify in the shoot for the trophy, won by South Africa. The trophy is awarded the country showing the highest musketry efficiency in the challenge shields competition.

Trinity College school, Port Hope, Ont., which placed second in the honors list, won the coveted sword. The average number of points scored by the young collegians was 94.65.

HOME SERVICE

CHARMING LETTERS ARE EASILY AND QUICKLY WRITTEN



No Hesitation When You Know How

Writing letters need not be a worry if you know how to go about it properly. Don't run the risk of losing friends just because you put off writing.

It's easy to write charming letters with the help of hints from sample letters.

No hesitating then over that note of thanks to Margie for her gift. Trippingly you write. "Darling of you to send me that exquisite lamp—it's a bright spot in my room."

With correct forms before you you quickly answer the tea invitation written on Mrs. Grey's visiting card. Using the third person, you begin, "Miss Joyce Jones accepts with pleasure. . . ."

That letter of introduction is simple when you have a guide at hand. Tactfully you write, "An old friend, Alice Graham, is moving to Middleton. She's devoted to music—I'm sure you two will find much in common."

Where to get good sample letters? There are lots of them in our 32-page booklet! Has letters for business and social occasions, invitations, tips on bright interesting phrases, colorful words. Right beginnings, closings, correct stationery.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Good Letter Writing Made Easy" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and the name of booklet. 2465

Celebrated Anyway

Italy Observed Empire Day Although There Is No Empire

It is necessary to understand the Mussolini mind in order to appreciate the fact that a nation can celebrate Empire Day even though it possesses no empire. According to the Berlin radio, the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the founding of a new Roman Empire by Il Duce was observed with marching men, blaring bands and the clatter of blank machine-gun bullets. The fact that the Italian empire had been taken by Britain had no apparent effect on the observance.

During the Ethiopian war, Il Duce convinced the world that Italy possessed tremendous air power, a strong fleet and a great army. He promised woe to any nation that should dare to attempt to halt his Abyssinian adventure. His success in that endeavor must have convinced him that it is words, rather than fleets or armies, which are important. In celebrating Empire Day, Il Duce observed the sixth anniversary of his utterance of certain words about a new Roman Empire. The fact that the empire did not exist patently had nothing to do with the case.

One Way To Help

Use Fresh Fruits And Vegetables To Save Canned Goods

In a recent broadcast, Laura Pepper, chief of consumer section, department of agriculture, appealed to housewives to buy fresh fruits and vegetables when in season instead of canned. This will conserve the supply of canned goods for winter and prevent wastage of the fresh when they are plentiful. Extra work involved in preparing fresh fruit and vegetables can well be counted as a contribution to the total war program.

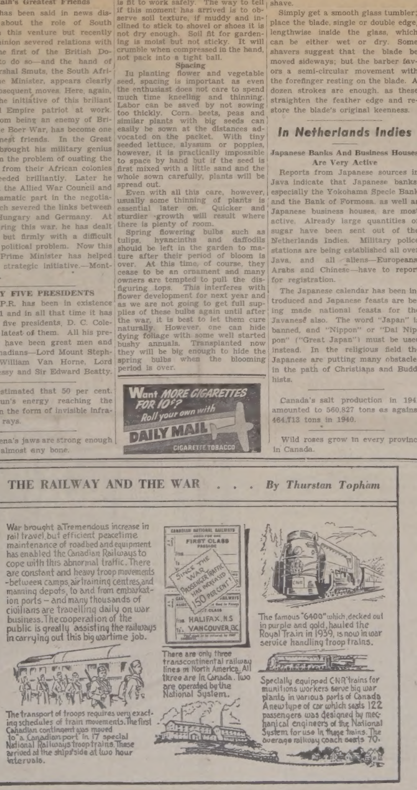
The dough for streudel, European dessert, is stretched until it is as thin as tissue paper, and nearly transparent.

Relieves MONTHLY FEMALE PAIN
Women who suffer pain of irregular periods with cranky nervousness—due to monthly functional disturbances—should find Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets (with added iron) *very effective* to relieve such distress. Pinkham's Tablets made *especially for women* help build up resistance against such annoying symptoms. Follow label directions. Made in Canada.

A Pleasant Habit DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES
18 FOR 20c.

THE RAILWAY AND THE WAR . . . By Thurstan Topham

War brought a Tremendous increase in rail travel, but efficient peacetime maintenance of roadbed and equipment has enabled the Canadian Railways to cope with this abnormal traffic. There are constant and heavy troop movements -between camps, air training centres, and manning depots, to and from embarkation ports – and many thousands of civilians are travelling daily on war business. The cooperation of the public is greatly assisting the railways in carrying out this big wartime job.


CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
FIRST CLASS PASSAGE
SINCE THE WAR PASSENGER TRAFFIC HAS INCREASED 150 PER CENT!
FIRST CLASS
HALIFAX, N.S
VANCOUVER, B.C.
CNR

There are only three transcontinental railway lines in North America. All three are in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous "6400" which, decked out in purple and gold, hauled the Royal Train in 1939, is now in war service handling troop trains.

Specially equipped CNR trains for munitions workers serve big war plants in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these trains. The average railway coach seats 70.

The transport of troops requires very exacting schedules of train movements. The first Canadian contingent was moved to "a Canadian port" in 17 special National Railways troop trains. These arrived at the ships' side at two hour intervals.

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You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

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Opportune
Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By J. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)
TUESDAY, May 26th, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.58½
No. 2 Northern	.55½
No. 3 Northern	.51½
No. 4	.49
No. 5	.46
No. 6	.44
Feed	.41½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.51½
2 c.w.	.50
3 c.w.	.48
Oats	
2 c.w.	.38
Ex. 3 c.w.	.38
3 c.w.	.38
Ex. 1 feed	.38
1 feed	.38
2 feed	.37
3 feed	.33½
Barley	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.48
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.48
1 feed	.48
2 feed	.47½
3 feed	.47
Rye	
2 c.w.	.42½
3 c.w.	.37½
4 c.w.	.35½
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.79⅝

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1 Northern	57
No. 2 Northern	54
No. 3 Northern	51
No. 4 Northern	46
No. 5 Wheat	43
No. 6 Wheat	39
Feed Wheat	35
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	50
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	48
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	46

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528 DRUMHELLER, Alta.

WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
Telephone M2411
Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia, every Saturday.

LOST

One BAY GELDING, branded JP on hip. Notify F. D. JOHNSON, Michichi. Phone R115. 22p

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McKibbon,...Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942

THE SMALL BUSINESS MAN AND WAR ECONOMY

As a general rule, in all the regulations affecting war economies considered vital to the national effort, not much thought has been given by the public to the position occupied by the small business man, either in urban centres or in rural areas. With restrictions governing supplies in so many directions, there appears to be only one line of small retail business not seriously affected by the ever expanding scope of regulations, and that is the supplying of food to the public.

Hardware merchants, implement dealers, garage proprietors and a host of other small business men, today, are faced with a steady and progressive diminution of business, solely owing to the exigency of Canada's war effort. Subsidies from the national treasury are being granted to importers, wholesalers and others, including farmers in the wheat producing areas, but the small business man takes it on the chin alone and unsupported. It is not that he is completely forgotten; as a business man his name figures prominently on the list of likely subscribers to this or that national war or community drive for funds. Beyond that point, however, his fate is a matter of complete indifference. In the scheme of things today, he is evidently considered by all governments to be non-essential.

Both in Great Britain and the United States, the case of the small business man has been the subject of enquiry. In the latter country, the question of subsidy revealed that billions of dollars would be required to effect equability, consequently any move in that direction was abandoned. As has been the case in Great Britain, the small business man is left to sink or swim within the confines of price ceilings and merchandise restrictions. If he survives as a national asset under this treatment, it will be little short of a miracle.

Local and District

Mrs. A. C. Pullar, of Calgary, was a business visitor in Delia last week.

• • •

A. K. McDonald, of Majestic, was a business visitor in Calgary last week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Chilton left last week for High River, where in future they will reside.

• • •

Mrs. Bert McCallum and family, of Hanna, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thompson.

• • •

Gordon Cook, R.C.A.F., who was home on leave, returned to his station at Edmonton last week.

• • •

Col. Tomlinson, commissioner for the Red Cross in Alberta, was a visitor in Delia on Friday of last week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dawson, accompanied by Mrs. Buckley Limpert, motored to Calgary for the holiday week end.

• • •

Miss Irene Hoover returned to her home last week, having completed her studies at the Normal School in Calgary.

• • •

Miss Mary Morrison, who has been in training for some time at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, is being retained as an instructor.

• • •

Miss Margaret Holland, nurse-in-training at the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, is spending part of her annual vacation at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Leckie, in Delia.

• • •

Robt. Battle left on Monday to return to duty in the Army Pay Office at Calgary. Bob has been convalescing since his operation in the military hospital and was allowed four days' home leave last week end.

• • •

Warm southerly winds, varied by close atmospheric pressure, was a feature of last week's weather. In spite of drought, wheat is stated to be standing up fairly well, although in some cases germination will need rain. A change took place on Sunday, when heavy clouds threatened a break in the drouth. Intermittent light showers fell on Monday, and continued throughout the night, but the amount of moisture was slight. At present, light but steady rain is falling.

• • •

About 50 members of the local Reserve unit took part in open air manoeuvres during the week end holiday. The party, under command of Sgt.-major Morrison, marched out to the Hand-hills on Sunday morning, the messing arrangements proceeding by truck. The men provided their own rations and blankets, and operations were conducted on land owned by Jim Savage. Unfortunately, rain began to fall heavily in the hills during breakfast time on Monday, and the scheme was called off, the men returning to the armoury and putting in some time in cleaning off equipment.

Card of Thanks

[Under this heading are charged 10c per count line; minimum, 50c; prepaid].

Mrs Curtis wishes to thank her many friends for kindness shown her, while a patient in the Drumheller Hospital; also kindness shown Jessie while she was sick in the Delia Nursing Home.

Canadian National Railways Show Increase

The gross revenues for the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending May 14, 1942, were $7,146,000, as compared with $6,067,000 for the corresponding period of 1941, an increase of $1,079,000.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

"Walk your way to health" is the advice of E. A. Conklin, writing in the current issue of "HYGEIA".

He asks: "Are you one of those who dislike the very thought of walking when a car, bus or other vehicle is available? "If you are", he advises, "It's really too bad, because apart from its many physical benefits, a daily walk actually improves your mental condition tremendously. If you're inclined to be melancholy when you awake in the morning, a walk will help chase away your depression. If you have deep-rooted worries on your mind, walking will give your weary brain a temporary respite and allow you to face your difficulties a little later with renewed vitality".

Mr. Conklin believes that posture is important in walking. He says: "You miss half the joys life can offer if your head is up in the clouds or directed towards the street beneath your feet. Try being comfortably erect, watching and checking on yourself at frequent intervals. If the muscles which control your posture have become a bit stiff and cause unwelcome pains, keep at it; slowly but surely nature will adjust you to your newly found physical position."

"Hand in hand with correct posture," writes Mr. Conklin, "goes the mileage you may put into your daily walking expeditions. For the beginner, a mile is sufficient. The experienced walker can gracefully stand four times as much. Walkers find that by gradually increasing the scope of their walks at the rate of an additional half mile each week, they are soon able to look a five mile hike in the face without wincing."

Early morning hikes are recommended by Mr. Conklin. "They stimulate a jaded appetite, and after a few weeks a "toned-up" effect will be noticeable." "Set the alarm clock at six or seven o'clock and start out firmly to cover the prescribed distance. The average person can finish a three or four mile walking tour in a little more than an hour at the most, which means they will reach home in time for a satisfying breakfast."

The Green Light For Agriculture

With the exception of a few products, the most important of which is wheat, farmers of Canada have been given the "go" signal for production in 1942. The agricultural economy of this continent was based on unlimited markets for almost everything that could be produced, and serious results occurred in the last decade when certain restrictions were imposed. Unfortunately a world war has been the direct cause for the return of growing markets for agricultural commodities

Alberta's share in the production of agricultural produce is important. While her acreage in wheat may be reduced, she is being asked to grow up to one and a half million more acres of barley, double the acreage of 1941. Alberta farmers are requested to sow more oats and a 300% increase in flaxseed acreage has been suggested.

Besides these crops there has been an increase authorized in sugar beet production from about 24,000 acres in 1941 to an estimated 28,000 to 30,000 acres this year, and upwards of 500 acres of soybeans will be seeded. Feed crops of all kinds, notably legumes, are being increased to take care of the expanding live stock industry. Such crops as corn, peas and garden vegetables are taking a more important place as well.

The live stock industry has a huge order to fill. Alberta has set a tentative goal of 2,750,000 hogs for 1942 and recently an increase of 200,000 sheep for this province was recommended. Domestic consumption and export markets have created growing demands for beef cattle and the dairy industry is being called upon to produce more dairy products.

Poultry products are on the list of essential commodities and huge supplies are needed. A substantial increase in poultry numbers is justified and is taking place.

Beekeeping has forged ahead as a result of the sugar rationing program. A large increase in honey production is anticipated.

On the home front "self sufficiency" is the goal. Gardens are being increased and plans are being made to can home products.

Planning For Farm Machinery Field Days

The Agricultural Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture is planning a series of Farm Machinery Field Days

These Field Days began in Southern Alberta on May 19th and will continue to about August 1st.

Mr. F. F. Parkinson, School of Agriculture, Olds, will be in charge of the program, while the District Agriculturist, in whose territory the Field Days are being held, will make local arrangements.

The program will consist of discussions and demonstrations pertaining to farm machinery problems. The limitations on new machinery and repairs will be discussed and demonstrations will be given to show the proper adjustment of farm implements. Dynometer tests for draft and slippage will be conducted, and suggestions will be made for repairing and conserving present equipment.

Field Days of this kind have been very popular during the last two summers, and it is expected that much interest will be shown in these events this year. The farm machinery situation is one of real importance to every farmer and large attendances are expected.

Canada's Tobacco Production

Tobacco production in Canada last year totalled 90,161,200 pounds, valued at $18,463,000. Practically all the crop has been sold with prices averaging 20.5 cents a pound to the growers. Ontario is the largest producer of tobacco, the total being 79,854,000 pounds in 1941. Quebec produced 9,541,000 pounds and British Columbia 766,000 pounds. No other Canadian province produces tobacco on a commercial basis.

WHAT DID YOU DO FOR VICTORY TODAY?

We have the men, they have the will—THEY NEED YOUR HELP. Let's pitch right into an "all out" campaign to supply our Government with funds to buy machines of war. Truly, the path to victory may well be paved with the WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES YOU BUY—NOW!

BUY and KEEP ON BUYING

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Space donated by the
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

LADIES! HERE'S YOUR BONUS PACKAGE!

BONUS ROYAL YEAST CAKES
PACKAGE
EXTRA CAKES
BONUS PACKAGE FREE WHEN YOU BUY REGULAR PACKAGE
2 FREE
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
2 FREE
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

You get 2 ROYAL Yeast Cakes FREE!

When you buy this Regular size package

Yes, it's *true!* You get a Bonus Package of 2 Royal Yeast Cakes FREE with every purchase of the regular size package of Royal Yeast.

Two *extra* cakes of pure, dependable Royal—the favorite yeast of 7 out of 8 Canadian women who buy a dry yeast.

Royal is Canada's favorite because it's kept sweet and full-strength by the individual air-tight wrapper. You can depend on Royal to make tasty, even-textured, easily digested bread . . . free from coarse holes and doughy half-cooked spots.

For more delicious bakings *every time,* begin now to make your bread with pure, full-strength Royal. Remember—with every regular size package you buy, *your grocer will give you* a Bonus Package of 2 Royal Yeast Cakes FREE!

IMPORTANT: *This special offer is good for a limited time only—order a supply of Royal Yeast Cakes today.*

MADE IN CANADA